

GC
929.2
H1168H

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

✓



ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

3 1833 01283 1282

GC
929.2
H1168H





THE HADLEYS
of Hendricks County,
Indiana.



A genealogy of the ancestors
and descendants of Jeremiah
and Mary (Hornaday) Hadley
together with notes on the
religion, society, history
geography and economy of
their times and places.

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 62-10576

Edited and Published
by Harlan V. Hadley
1710 H Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Inquiries with respect
to this book may be
addressed to the
editor and /
publisher.



Price \$10.00

(A printed hardbound edition,
planned for 1965, will be \$25).

Published June 30, 1962
© and copyrighted by
Harlan V. Hadley
1710 H Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Produced--multilithed, mimeographed and bound--in U.S.A.

1227211

The Hadleys of Hendricks County, Indiana

About the Authors

The authors and producers of this project of genealogical history are:

Frank Brewer Hadley, of Danville, Indiana and Del Ray Beach, Florida, of the 7th generation of his family in America, whose encouragement and advice have made the book possible;

Nancy Hadley Eickhoff (Mrs. Herbert H. Eickhoff) of Indianapolis, Indiana, of the 7th generation, and;

Jean Bryan Johnson (Mrs. Stewart Marten Johnson) of Kansas City, Missouri, of the 8th generation, who jointly did most of the genealogical research and much of the historical research; and

Harlan VanVactor Hadley of Danville, Indiana and Washington, D. C., of the 8th generation, who edited and published it.

A D D E N D A

Corrections of Errors
And Ambiguities, etc.

Page 9, third paragraph should read: ...contemporarily accepted Quaker discipline....(not description).

Pages 9 and 77: The symbol is a makeshift for £, the English pound sterling.

Page 10, third paragraph: ...kinglets or pendragons...(not pendrogons).

Page 17, last paragraph: Sam Hollingsworth died in the 1930s (not the 1920s).

Page 27, second line: Leon Lasiter was wed (not born) 11/2/1945.

Page 31, next to last paragraph: Plainfield was the place of Harlan C.'s birth, not of Ruth's death.

Page 33, last paragraph: Entry for Orris D. should be 'died as an infant.'

Page 45, fifth paragraph: David Arthur's birthday is 6/21/1880.

Page 88, fourth paragraph: Philipa was 7 (not 17) generations upstream from Jeremiah.

Page 90, third paragraph: Noe (Noah) is part of the genealogy of Alfred the Great (and of Queen Elizabeth II), but he was neither Anglo-Saxon nor king of England. (He was of the Ark!).

Page 108, sixth paragraph: The Towles arms are 'gules, lion passant or.' (On a red shield, a golden lion walking).

Pages 114-117: The artist's drawings and the authors' descriptions of the Hadley coats-of arms are not fully matched, reflecting differences of interpretation. Either or both may be correct since heraldry per se is inexact.

Pages 134-136: Maude or Matilda, queen of Henry II of England, is shown both as descendant of Aethelred-Emma and Aethelred-Efflaed. These authors are in no position to say which is correct. It does not mar the Hadley line of descent either way.

The Hadleys of Hendricks County, Indiana

History is not a well-indexed set of official records but an unsurveyable multitude of human occurrences--William Ernest Hocking.

Every man's written life is a literary fiction. The total mystery of what he is can be known only to God--Raynor Heppenstall.

All general statements are lies, including this one--Alexandre Dumas, pere.

Historical knowledge and historical conception are notoriously fluid--Dr. William L. Langer.

Editor's Preface;
Why This History

Except spiritually and sentimentally, "The Hadleys of Hendricks County, Indiana" are not all residents of this semi-suburban, semi-farm area of 420 square miles on the rich and gently-rolling plains a few miles west of Indianapolis. Some of them have never lived here. Nor are they all named Hadley. Further, not all of those who do bear the name and who do live in Hendricks County are necessarily among those whose histories are outlined here.

The Hadleys of this delineation are the ancestors and descendants of two specific people, Jeremiah and Mary (Hornaday) Hadley. Early in the 1800s they brought a large and still-existing family line from Guilford County, North Carolina to the area now known as Guilford township and the town of Plainfield, Indiana.

As its starting point this project takes the arrival of Jeremiah and Mary and their children at Plainfield in 1822, which terminated, in the main, a generations-long migration of the family from England to Ireland to the United States--from Pennsylvania to Virginia to North Carolina to Ohio to Indiana.

All along, at places they stopped, their children married daughters and sons of neighboring families. Thus this compilation also includes references of varying lengths to families related to The Hadleys of Hendricks County by marriage.

Hadley history, of course, has been a field well-plowed by earlier writers. Kingston G. Hadley, Chalmers Hadley, the Rev. John T. Hadley, the Hon. John V. Hadley, Clyde M. Hadley, among others, have turned long and straight furrows in this field. But the topsoil is so deep, so inexhaustible, that others may work it often and profitably, currently and in the future. Thus, some years and generations hence, some Hadley descendant, impelled by the same instincts as affected the current authors, doubtless will find himself unable to leave the field, by then so long fallow, without trying it again. Simple intellectual curiosity, pride of family, or just the good farmer's horror of letting good land stand idle too long, surely will attract eager hands to the chore.

The early history of the Hadleys in most basic respects is very much like that of any other pioneer American family:

The young members of the root-family, for religious, economic or family reasons or just because youth seeks new worlds to conquer, left the established family place.

After a journey of much travail, they arrived at the new place.

As they cleared the land, they built first cabins or huts of logs and timbers hand-hewn from the trees they felled.

As clusters or settlements of such homes came into being, the founders built churches or meeting houses.

As children arrived, the parents built schools -- and replaced, as time went along, the first houses with more permanent and comfortable and sizeable structures of stone and finished lumber and brick.

As the children matured, they married the sons and daughters of nearby families.

As the community grew and became a town, as communications improved, as the now old "new" home places became crowded, the successive new generations of young men and women left for new lands, on new journeys of great travail.

Sometimes these new journeys were but half-a-day away, sometimes half-a-continent's distance. Sometimes the "new lands" of the new generations were in the wildernesses of cities. But, for each generation, new horizons have appeared -- in the mind if not in space.

So, with the Hadleys, for more than 10 generations in America and for more than seven in Hendricks County, Indiana, the new challenges have been faced and met with the same courage and fear, with the same pride and humility and with about the same mixtures of success and failure with which God had graced their forefathers.

Regrets voiced by previous Hadley historians are shared by these authors: Exigencies of time and money and distance have prevented a more detailed tracing of the family in England. There the still-relatively-unexplored records have been accumulating since the 11th century, or virtually since the beginning of the use of family names and the nearly simultaneous existence of written records of such names -- births, marriages, deaths, wills, land-transfers, university honors, military enrollments, royal recognition, etc. But that hard part of the field necessarily must await the arrival of one ready to plow it, who can devote more time to the job than these authors have. The promise is great; even the shallow and widely-spaced furrows turned to date have proven the enormous potential of this particular land.

By borrowing liberally from prior writers, most or all of whom were competent and careful and, in some cases, professional genealogists and historians; by extending the margins of some of the parts of the field they broke, and by much additional original research, the collaborators of this chronicle have widened the area of factual Hadley family knowledge perceptibly if not importantly. Perhaps their efforts can be compared to straightening the fence-lines or squaring the field or cleaning out the fence rows.

This result of their labor they join in dedicating to current and future generations of The Hadleys of Hendricks County, confident that the successive waves of today and tomorrow in the long stream of the family's history will share and enhance a common heritage of honor, accomplishment and pride.

They gratefully acknowledge major help from many sources, including those listed in the bibliography. Particular thanks should go to the sympathetic and helpful librarians of the genealogical sections of the Library of Congress and of the Indiana Historical Library. In addition, not less than half a hundred cousins, of close or distant relationship, supplied much helpful information.

The authors know this First Edition is incomplete, and, in part, erroneous; they are also reasonably sure that it contains even more errors of omission and commission of which they are now ignorant. Nevertheless, time being fleeting and man mortal, they felt it inadvisable to delay publication for the indefinite period of time that would be required to attempt to perfect it.

A Second Edition, God willing and kin cooperating, will be published by these authors or their successors.

THE HADLEYS OF HENDRICKS COUNTY

---CONTENTS---

About The Authors	Page iii
Addenda (Corrections, etc.)	Page iv
Editor's Preface: Why This History	Page v
Sources and References, Bibliography	Page x
Illustrations	

You and Your Relations, chart	Page 5
Quaker Northwesting Routes, map	Page 6
Hadley Arms in England	Page 115
Hadley Arms in Ireland	Page 116
Simon Hadley Homesite, map	Page 75

The Chapters

I. Origins and Roots	Page 1
II. Who They Were and Are	Page 13
III. Line of Descent in Indiana	Page 23
IV. Why They Came to Hendricks County	Page 51
V. Why They Came to North Carolina	Page 61
VI. Why They Came to Pennsylvania	Page 69
VII. Why They Came to Ireland	Page 83
VIII. Sources and Origins of Hadley Names	Page 93
IX. Family Coats-of-Arms	Page 111

Appendices

Descent from William The Conqueror	Page 120
The Aeneas Line of Descent	Page 125
Irish-Scots Kingly Ancestors	Page 129
Alfred, Ancestor of The Hadleys	Page 132
Ancient European Royal Forebears	Page 135
Bacon-Meriwether Relationships	Page 137
Hadley Kinship With George Washington	Page 138

Index of Family and Place Names	Page 139
---	----------

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

sources and references*

Americana, White and Allied Families, published, 1920, i.c.

America Heraldica, E. deV. Vermont, Brenthano Bros., xxxii.

Armorial Families, Burke, London, 1820 e.s., xxxiii.

Burke, A.P., Family Records, Harrison & Sons, London 1897, iii.

Carter, Orris D., Tulsa, Oklahoma, unpublished genealogical, family and Quaker historical papers, xxx.

Churchill, Sir Winston, History of English Speaking Peoples, Vol. 1, Dodd Mead & Co., 1956, iv.

Colonial and Revolutionary Lineages of America, American Historical Co., New York, 1940, ii.

Cook, Capt. Merlyn G., unpublished genealogical notes on Hadley-Rowland family, Indiana State Historical Library, v.

Family records, direct interviews, original research and correspondence by the authors, vi.

Gibbon, Edward, Decline and Fall of Roman Empire, Vol. 1, Modern Library, New York, vii.

Hadley, Chalmers, Quaker Family of Hadley, Denver Press, 1916, viii.

Hadley, Clyde M. (Brattleboro, Vermont), genealogical notes and charts, unpublished, ix.

Hadley, Herbert M. (Birmingham, England), notes on early Friends protocol, x.

Hadley, John, "Inventor of The Quadrant", Fisher Son & Co., London, 1835, xv.

- - - - -

*Small Roman numerals i, ii, v, etc., cited in text, refer to these sources.

Hadley, the Rev. John T., unpublished genealogical notes, in libraries of Mrs. Rome (Maxine Hadley) Osborne, Danville, Indiana; Mrs. Edgar (Grace Hadley) Duckworth of North Salem, Indiana; and Mrs. Herbert M. (Inez Conn) Sears of Danville, Indiana, xii.

Hadley, John V., History of Hendricks County, Bowen & Co., Indianapolis, 1914, xiii.

Hadley, Kingston Goddard, Descendants of Simon Hadley, unpublished, three volumes, manuscripts and files, Indiana Historical Library, xiv.

Hadley, Lucile F. (Mrs. Herbert M), Clarksville, Ohio, Quaker Historical Collections, Ames Publishing Co., Wilmington, Ohio, 1960, xxxiv.

Hadley, Wallace, Mooresville, Indiana, Hadley genealogical charts and Quaker history, unpublished, xv.

Hinshaw, William Wade, Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Edwards Bros. Inc., 1940, xvi.

Hutchinson, R. H., Snow Camp, North Carolina, unpublished manuscript of Hadleigh descent from William the Conqueror, and genealogical notes on North Carolina Quaker families, xvii.

International Heraldic Institute, Washington, D. C., descriptions of arms and heraldic history, xxx.

Jordan, Wilford, Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania, Vols. 1-15, Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1911-48, xxix.

Langer, William L., Encyclopedia of World History, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1948, xxvii.

Lewis, Samuel, Topographical Dictionary of England, S. Lewis & Co., London, 1844, xx.

McEwen, Mrs. Peter (Edith Jones), Hempstead, Long Island, New York, unpublished genealogical notes and charts, xxi.

Newlin, Harvey, Snow Camp, North Carolina, unpublished genealogical notes, and local Quaker history, xxii.

People's Guide to Hendricks County, Indiana, Library of Congress, 1871, xix.

Stuart, E.A., Stuart & Related Families, American Historical Publishing Co., New York, 1938, xxiii.

Towles Story, The, by Jean Bryan Johnson and Hester Towles Purcell, published privately, 1959, xxvi.

White Lick Monthly Meeting Records, Miss Wilma Reeve, archivist of Western Yearly Meeting, Plainfield, Indiana, xxv.

The Hadleys of Hendricks County, Indiana

Chapter I

"Euripides preferred gentle blood to riches; Menander, virtue; Plato, glory; Aristotle, talent; Socrates, wisdom; St. Jerome, holiness...Everyone may place gentle descent on a different point of the scale of comparison. But it is left as a fact... with its political history in the past and with its decided social influence in the present."--Granier de Cassagnac, in *Histoires des Classes Nobles*.

"Humility is rare even among the intelligent."
--Anatole France

Who They Were and Are: Their Origins and Roots

As surely as the sun rose in the East that early 19th Century day, a prayer of welcome and thanksgiving marked the arrival of the new family group. It could have been given at their first neighborhood gathering or at the first meal where the newcomers were guests.

Or Plainfield Friends may have been gathered together for First or Fourth Day silent worship at White Lick Meeting House near Mooresville, Indiana, following the arrival of their friends and relatives from North Carolina. If one of their number broke the silence with vocal ministry, any mention of the new settlers would have been brief x/.

Though brief, it would have been heartfelt, and shared by all members of the group, whether at Meeting or elsewhere. Perhaps a brother, a cousin, an uncle, a life-long friend felt moved to take notice of the occasion, in words like these:

"O God. of us all, we thank thee for the health and safety of our brother Jeremiah and his family, who have arrived in our midst. And humbly and gratefully, we ask thee to continue to give him and them and us thy divine guidance through thy son and our savior, Christ. Thou hast knowledge of our and the world's need for it. Amen."

Individually, perhaps not all of the new arrivals were Quakers. They were, however, all of them from families which in the past, present, and future generally were of that faith. They were all deeply religious in their daily associations, and they came to and from places thickly populated by Friends.

When Jeremiah and Mary (Hornaday) Hadley and their children arrived in 1822 at the crossing of White Lick Creek with the National Road in Guilford Township, Hendricks County, Indiana, on what is now the town site of Plainfield, they were among friends and relatives. Most of them were from northcentral North Carolina from areas now know as Alamance, Chatham, Guilford, and Orange Counties or from Butler County in eastern Ohio.

All of the Hadleys there were descendants of Simon II and Ruth (Keran) Hadley, who had brought the family to Pennsylvania from Ireland in 1712; many of them also were of the family of Joshua I and Patience (Brown) Hadley, who started the southern migration from Pennsylvania in the mid-1700s; and still others stemmed from Joshua II and Ruth (Lindley) Hadley, many of whose 16 sons and daughters born in North Carolina were to move to Indiana Territory in the early 1800s.viii/.

(Indiana was given territorial status in 1800, independent of the Northwest Territory of which it was a part, and was admitted to the union as a state in 1813).

Probably most of the early Plainfield Hadley settlers had left North Carolina about when Jeremiah and his family did, in the opening years of the 19th century or around 1804-11. But Jeremiah and Mary and their children sojourned for nearly 10 years in Butler County, Ohio, enroute, near the Collinsville home of former North Carolina friends, Mordecai and Ann (Cox) Carter xiv/. Jeremiah's three sons were to marry three of Mordecai's daughters. A Carter son of the same generation, Mordecai's nephew, married Jeremiah's daughter, Ruth.

In fact, some of the Hadleys who greeted the 1822 arrivals had been in Guilford township (then administratively still a part of Morgan County) for at least four years and in Indiana even longer. One, Thomas, had taken out the first formally-documented land entry in this area, in 1821 xiv/. He probably was Jeremiah's brother. (Jeremiah's nephew, Thomas T., son of his brother Simon, forefather of several Hadley families still current in Hendricks County, would have been only 11 years old in 1821).

In being early but not first to arrive, Jeremiah was much like his great-grandfather, Simon II, who founded the family in America in 1712. Simon was not the first Hadley on these shores nor the first Quaker Hadley viii/. Non-Quaker Hadleys settled several towns and villages bearing their names in Massachusetts before 1650. In New York, Joseph Hadley was mentioned in a will probated in 1679. There were Quaker Hadleys in Rhode Island in the late 1600's.

(In 1824, nearly all of the less than 1000 residents of Hendricks County were from North Carolina, or Ohio and Kentucky xiv/. Many of them--particularly the 600 in Guilford Township--where either Hadley-related by blood or marriage or were friends who had joined the Hadley migratory movement xiii/).

One of the "multitudes of human occurrences" which complicates genealogical-historical research on the life and times of people who opened new frontiers is the web of inter-and-intra-marriages between and among a necessarily small number of families. Among the early Hadleys there were numerous marriages of kin so closely related that the unions were just barely permissible (marriages of first cousins were common). There were several instances where two or more Hadley sons would marry daughters from a neighboring family, or vice versa, or both. Many of the Hadleys had sons and daughters younger than some of their grandchildren. Sometimes the names and generations became so interwoven that it is impossible in the absence of formal records to say with certainty which was which.

This situation is common to pioneer people of all times and places, but few families can offer more numerous complexities of criss-crossed-relationships compounded by repetition over two or more succeeding generations. Thus many living Hadleys have 10 or 12 or perhaps 20 or more separate and independent family lines running back to Simon II and the handful of other founding families--Lindleys, Newlins, Browns and others--of what they called New Garden, Pennsylvania vi/.

Anyone of English descent who can trace his ancestry back a few hundred years--say to the 14th century--is said to be almost certainly related to everyone else similarly situated. Any such person, it is further said, has a high probability of being a seventh cousin or closer relative of any other such contemporaneous person. (See chart on relationships. P. 5).

(Well within this degree of relationship is that of Queen Elizabeth II of England with George Washington and Robert E. Lee. Through her mother, she shared a common ancestor with these two great Americans; the Queen and Queen Mother are as closely related to Washington as anyone living). So, for that matter, are many Hadleys. They and the Queens are about equally related to George Washington's mother and her immediate ancestors.xxvi/. (See Appendix).

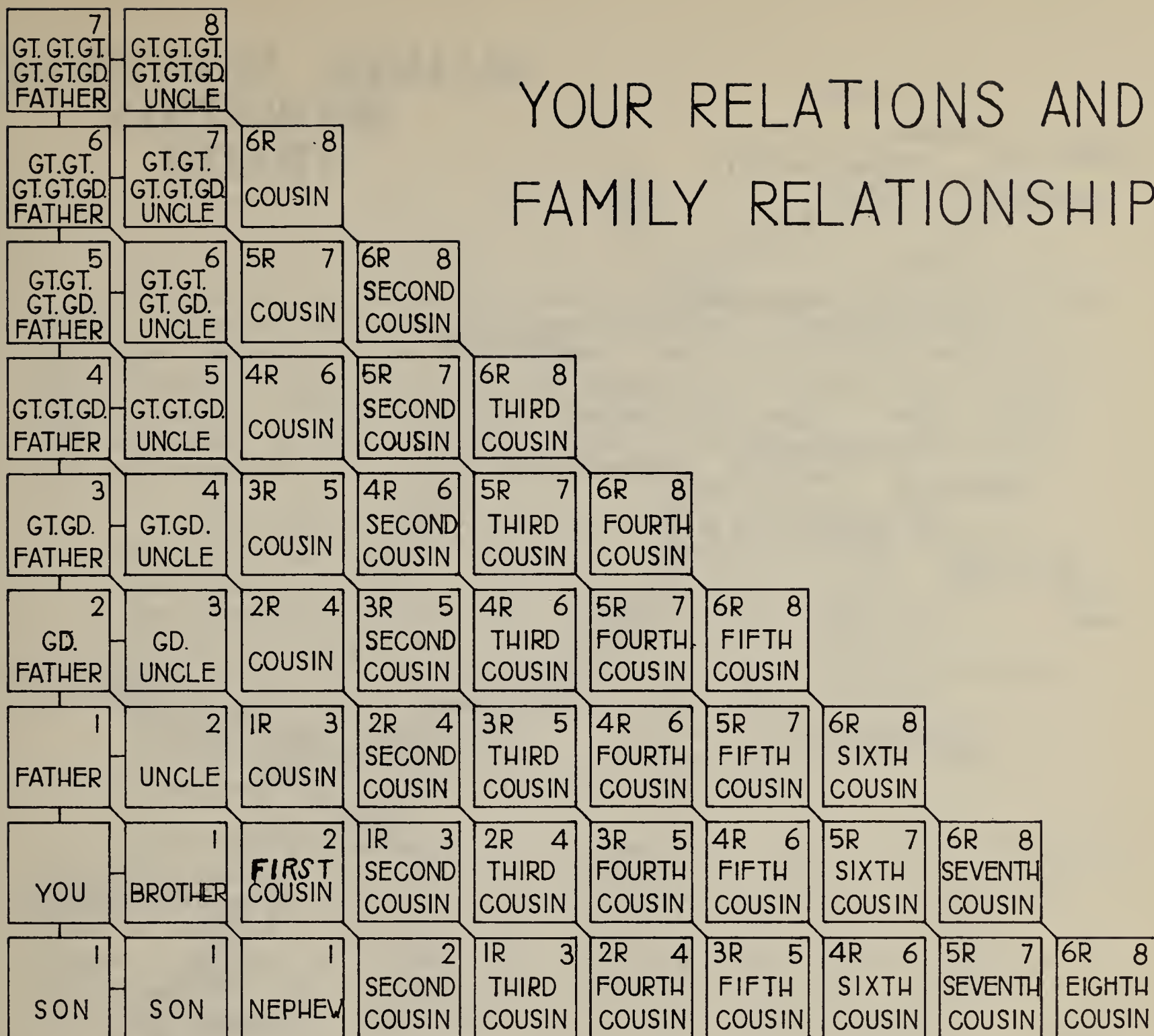
For nearly all of their Hadley relatives, upstream and downstream, Jeremiah and Mary are representative. They almost exactly exemplify the family's general socio-economic status. Of gentle birth but not of great wealth, individually they could achieve distinction by the ways they lived their lives.

Not 'noble' in the formal or English sense, they--and members of this generation, too--had patrician and royal descent from as far back as written history runs. Beyond that, their lines were (and are) traceable to semi-legendary personages who existed a thousand years before the birth of Christ.xiv, xxi/. In medieval England, they were linked by marriage to scores of noble families iii, viii, ix/. Hadleys who by merit or royal grace had acquired lands or titles of their own are listed frequently in the earliest English town and court and church and government records, including the Domesday Book v, ix/. For parts of the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, they shared the Norman nobiliary particle: they were 'de' Hadleys v, viii, ix/. (See also Chapter VIII and appendices).

This background, if indeed Jeremiah and Mary ever thought about it, meant little to them. After all, it was a kind of heritage most of the people they knew could claim with equal validity.

What concerned these progenitors of the Hadleys of Hendricks County was what concerned their friends and neighbors: how to live at peace with God, how to be practising Christians, how to so rear their families that their children likewise would want to live by the Golden Rule. To make an honest living; to give more than to receive; to love beauty; respect the truth. To regard education as a privilege by which one could attain ability to think accurately, read comprehensively, write precisely, speak understandingly, and live righteously. These were the constant concerns of Jeremiah and Mary and their ilk.

YOUR RELATIONS AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS



YOU and your kinsmen are the subject of this diagram, which illustrates one of several ways of describing and charting family relationships of near and far degree.

Schematically, the vertical lines show lineal descent; the horizontal lines, your brother's or sister's descendants' relationship to You, and the diagonal lines show your collateral descent through your lineal ancestors' brothers or sisters.

Numerals show the degree of common and canon law relationship. Numerals suffixed R-- 1R, 2R, etc.--show how many times 'removed' this line is from your own line.

For example, the notations in the lower right corner mean "eighth cousin, six times removed, a relative of the eighth degree."

You can marry a relative within the third degree in any jurisdiction or religion, but in most You can't marry your aunt or neice; in some You could not marry your first cousin, and in all You'd require special dispensation to marry if your intended spouse was your 'double' first cousin.

You of course have maternal ancestors as well as the paternal ancestors shown on this chart; that is, You have a mother as well as a father, aunts as well as uncles, grandmothers as well as grandfathers, etc. They like you may have daughters as well as sons.

Obviously, too, you have four grandparents, not just the one shown on the chart, and eight grand-parents, 16 great-grandparents, etc. Tracing up the chart from You to the upper left corner, You have had 254 lineal ancestors including your father and mother.

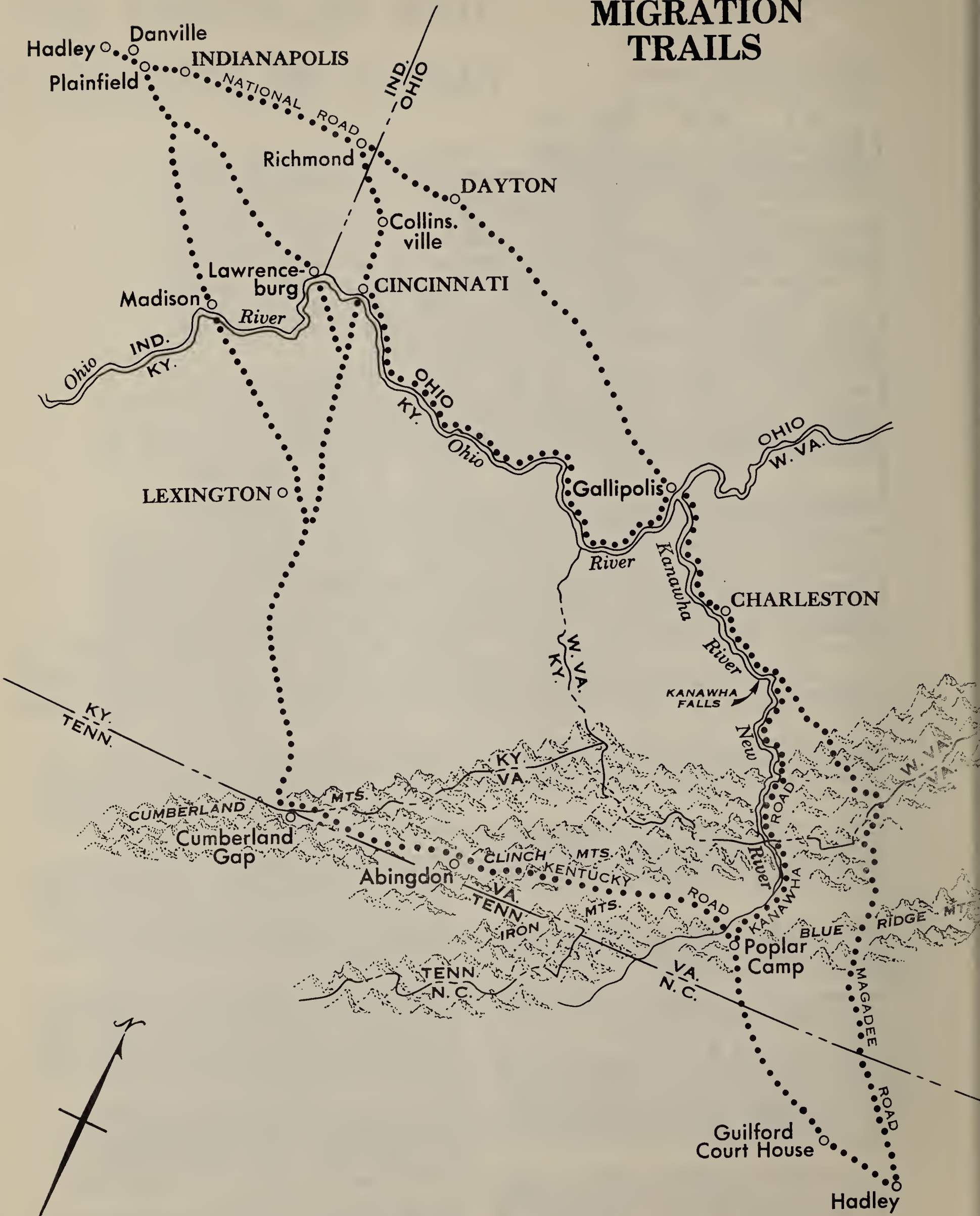
Assuming each of these had a brother or sister, and that each such brother or sister married and had two children and that this rate of progression continued through your generation, You would have 512 eighth cousins six times removed. Also, you would have nearly as many closer cousins. Many of them would be of approximately your own age and generation.

Such a statistical computation is a vast oversimplification, since in fact You have many more kin than the chart or the statistics would indicate. Further, some of them married early, some late, some more than once, some not at all. Many of them intermarried with cousins, inside and/or outside their own generations.

Despite such unchartable variations, with careful research you could supply the name of at least one actual person to fit each generic title on the chart. Since you are a Hadley, you also are related to such persons by numerous different ways in addition to the ways shown.

You are part of an unusually large family. It how has had more than 10 generations of life in the United States and more than seven generations in Hendricks County, Indiana.

QUAKER NORTHWEST MIGRATION TRAILS



They were particularly aware of their moral and religious needs. Some of his sons who would become "Campbellites" (perhaps Mary did, too, but this is not clear) were the first of Jeremiah's immediate line to leave the Society on a permanent basis. This necessarily must have been a heavy cross for Jeremiah to bear as the Friends' was the only religion--the only way of life--he'd ever known.

In affiliating themselves actively with the then-new and almost radically-individualistic Disciples of Christ (Christian Church) founded by the Campbells, their sons started a diffusion of church loyalties in their family that continues even now. Yet, as of today, counting both descendants and ancestors of Jeremiah and Mary more Hadleys probably have been Quakers than have been members of any other one religious group not excluding the Episcopal, Christian or Roman churches.

Jeremiah's great-great-grandparents, Simon I and Katherine (Talbot) Hadley were the first Quakers of their line, having joined Moate Meeting, County Meath, near Dublin, Ireland, in 1706 after their children were adults. Their elder son, Simon II, along with his wife Ruth and their Ireland-born children, who was to bring the family to America, joined Friends meeting at the same time as his parents viii/.

From that time forward, the history of the Hadleys of Hendricks County is impossible to separate from the concurrent history of the Friends church until relatively recently. For many generations, the Quaker meeting notes xvi/ provide almost the only birth-marriage-death-relocation statistics on the family.

(These authors would not want to separate the Friends and the Hadleys, even if they could. It was the fact that they were Friends that brought the Hadleys to America, to North Carolina, to Indiana. Thus, if no Friends, no Hadleys of Hendricks County!)

As many another early American family also demonstrates, the fact that the pioneering Hadleys were Quakers had much to do with their subsequent family traits. Certainly Quaker-based were their independence, their repeated moves to new frontiers, their highly developed individual and group consciences, their lack of orthodoxy. So was their simple but rich way of life (they might wear plain clothing in the 17th-19th centuries but it would be of the finest available material, and, for important occasions, adorned with coin

silver buttons and buckles) viii/. Their reputations for dependability and honesty didn't seem to be at all in conflict with the fact that many Hadleys in North Carolina and Indiana also achieved equally wide-spread reputations as knowledgeable traders vi/.

To the extent that these elements of character may be said to continue among Hadleys, the contemporary family owes much to its Quaker beginnings. Jeremiah's sons must have known this in their time. Seemingly but for their love of music--then barred from Friends' meetings and from Friends' enjoyment--they would have lived and died as birthright Friends as did most of their cousins.

(Until the schisms within the Friends starting in the second quarter of the 19th Century, all meetings had practiced founder George Fox's belief that the Christian religion is purely spiritual, that it needs no clergy, no churches, no organization--and no music. And music outside meetings was equally frowned upon. For Jeremiah's sons, all reputedly endowed with good singing voices which they liked to use both for their own and their friends' pleasure, this was enough reason to affiliate with the Disciples who used music as an integral part of their ministry).

(With the Hicksite movement, starting in Philadelphia around 1827, many Friends' meetings would become Friends' churches, with paid, professional ministers and with basic beliefs which savored both of fundamentalism and evangelism. While the schisms continued and still continue, nearly all Friends of whatever shade of adherence to Fox's principles are united at least loosely either through the Five Year Meetings or through the Friends' Service Committee).

(About 70% of the 500 Friends Churches participating in the Five Year Meetings have ministers. Probably a larger percentage of non-participating Friends meetings still hold to the Fox idea that Christians don't need a priest to communicate with God).

(Prior to 1827, a "minister among Friends" was a title of respect conferred by meetings upon members whose services to the group or in the community had merited special approbation).

Other members of the family before and after Jeremiah's sons willingly or unwillingly have severed their Friends' connections, sometimes temporarily and sometimes permanently.

Simon I established the precedent when he was disowned in 1710 by Moates Meeting (near Dublin) for "marrying out of meeting" his second wife, Elizabeth (Miller?), when he was 70 years old. Simon II likewise was in and out of Moate Meeting several times because of "military activities"viii/. These incidents may have reflected a young man's efforts to avoid or retaliate against the harassment directed against Quakers in Ireland.

Other separations occurred, more or less frequently over the long record available. Young men occasionally were found, by the rigid Quaker protocol, to be "unseemly" (e.i., not duly modest) in their dress or conduct ("frolicking and fiddling" were condoned for neither sex). Members sometimes accepted public office as was sometimes against Meeting tenets. Probably most often, they were "disowned" because they "took up arms" -- as in the Revolution and War Between the States. xiii/ xvi/

Most of these departures from the contemporarily accepted Quaker description were considered minor rather than major, but banishment from the meeting-disownment was the common punishment. In another context, such deviations would be misdemeanors rather than felonies; or, by another church's scale of values, errors and not sins. For truly shocking offenses, Friends practiced ostracism against the offenders. There is no known record that this severe penalty was ever invoked against any Hadley. xvi/

Indeed, for a family so old, the church and civil record alike are remarkably free of Hadleys apprehended as law-breakers. Perhaps the same instincts that gave the early North Carolina-Indiana Quaker Hadleys reputations as successful traders also kept them officially out of serious trouble with church and state.

Hadleys who have been jailed usually had a good reason for it. Certainly this was true of Sir John Hadeley viii/ xvii/ (this was the way he spelled it), elected to Parliament in 1369 and a lender in that same year of 26 pounds sterling to his cousin, King Edward III.

This is a less modest amount than it appears;--£ 1 in those days meant one pound, 16 ounces, of sterling silver. While Edward had devalued the pound to 25 shillings from 20, at current (July, 1957) U. S. silver prices it was still worth nearly \$10; in current U.K. prices,--£ 3/10/1. In terms of commodities or labor, the disparity is even greater. Edward's pound sterling would buy as much as 30 bushels of wheat, which cost about \$55 or--£ 19/15/5 currently; or 1 then would buy 160 days of skilled labor, currently costing \$2640 or 288.

Apparently he tried to collect his debt, for Sir John was inTowered in London by Edward in 1371. This small and almost routine bit of royal disfavor didn't hurt John politically; he was elected Lord Mayor of London in 1379 and reelected in 1393. By trade John was a spice importer and merchant; he was a co-manager of the collections and expenditures of money involved in running the Pepperers Guild, a powerful force even when the whole guild system was coming to its peak of influence in politics and commerce.

Incidentally, his family coats-of-arms are among the earliest Hadley emblazonments. Related to them are many of the more than a dozen Hadley English and half as many Hadley Irish coats-of-arms still extant. (See Chapter X).

Sir John and other Hadleys of his era had several ways of tracing their family beginnings to the earliest known "royalty" of England-Ireland-Scotland--the pre-historic kinglets or pendrogons--as well as to establish kinship with the then-reigning royal family. xiv,xvii,xxi/. With later marriages, subsequent generations of Hadleys acquired additional lineal and collateral royal ancestors. Thus, as of today, they have numerous ways of establishing their kinship with many of the great royal or noble names of early medieval and modern history.

By various genealogical routes, they can trace their family back to where history begins--to the point in pre-history where legend and folklore are commencing to firm into "facts" later accepted as historical truth (sometimes with very large qualifications).

One such family beginning--about as antique as anyone can claim--is with Aeneas, hero of Vergil's Aeneid. ix/xiv/xxi/ His era--or at the least the time of the events with which he is connected--was sometime between 1500-1000 B.C. This is 60 generations ahead of Pepin-Charles-agne, also Hadley ancestors.

Historically, Aeneas was the son of King Anchises of Dardanus, and legendarily the son of Aphrodite-(Venus). Historically, he married Creusa, who was daughter of King Priam of Troy. Legendarily she was also the daughter of Hecuba. Legendarily, Aeneas was the founder of Rome; historically, his son Ascenius was the father of Julius. Julius historically was the founder of the Julian line from which 12 generations later came Numerus Julius, first of the Caesars. Through their many generations, came most of the early European rulers. From these came the line of the Dukes of Normandy and the Normandy-Plantagenet Kings of England, from several of whom Hadleys can establish several separate lines of descent. Contemporary members of the family are of the 99th, 100th, 101st and 102d generations of the Aeneas lineage. (See Appendix II).

Hadleys also are among the approximately one million descendants of Alfred the Great, both through their Plantagenet kin and others. (See Appendix). All of them have at least one ancestor who witnessed the signing of Magna Charta; many of them have two such ancestors and some have four or more. Many of them also can qualify for membership in the Huguenot Societies. In fact, most of them are eligible to belong to nearly any organization the membership of which is based on traceable kinship to known participants in major historic events.

Robert De Vere, Earl of Oxford, was one of the 25 barons who were "sureties" for King John's signature of Magna Charta at Runnymede in 1215. All Hadleys descended from Simon have at least this one relative among the Magna Charta baronage. Hadleys of the Joshua II and Patience (Brown) line have another, John DeLacie, Lord Halifax, of Halton Castle, a Brown Clayton ancestor. Nancy Towles McCoun Talbott Hadley's numerous descendants have two additional Runnymede kin: Richard DeClare, Earl of Hertford, and his co-surety and heir, Gilbert DeClare, Earl of Hertford, Earl of Gloucester. Probably through the marriages of Alexander Hadley and Lady Alice Durborough, of Richard with Lady Phillipa Audley, of James with Friedeswide Matthews, of James II with Lady Jane Roswell, subsequent generations had additional claims to descent from the Magna Charta baronage, but this is not proven. Also, with perhaps less family pride, Hadleys must claim King John himself among their ancestors. (See appendix)

Ancestry of all of the Hadleys of Hendricks County likewise may be traced back at least 70 generations to Aneas Tuirmeach, 81st monarch of Ireland, who reigned 384-324 B.C. and who "was slain at Tara". This line is through his descendant Duncan of Scotland, murdered by Macbeth in 1040, and Duncan's Plantagenet descendants. (See Appendix).

Through Alfred and other ancient kin, the Hadleys also can show several separate lines of descent from the earliest known rulers of that tight little island just across the Channel from Europe which eventually would become known as England. (See Appendix, and Chapter VIII).

This fully validated line of antequely royal descent, as unlikely as it must seem to most contemporary members of the Hadley clan and their friends, is by no means unique.

It is, in fact, a kind of heritage held more or less equally (though frequently unknowingly) by almost all "old" families of English descent. Thus, the Hadleys share their historic ancestors with many of the people who were and are their friends and neighbors and kinsmen in England, Ireland.

Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Indiana--and elsewhere.

Such a lack of exclusivity, however, need detract nothing from the Hadley's pride in their genealogical background.

It exists.

It is.

- 0 -

The Hadleys of Hendricks County, Indiana

Chapter II

"The Community is a partnership...between those living,
those who are dead, and those who are to be born."
--Edmund Burke

"...The disciples were first called Christians at
Antioch."--Acts XI:26

"If the matter is important and you are sure of your
ground, never fear to be in the minority. The world
turns aside to let any man pass who knows where he is
going."--David Starr Jordan

Who They Were and Are,
In Terms of Public Offices

Near the start of the 19th Century, in 1811, probably in
early September, Jeremiah and Mary left their home not far from
their birthplaces in Guilford County, North Carolina in an ox-
drawn wagon-train on their way to the Northwest Territory. In
their party, among others, were their sons Jonathan, Elias and
John, their daughter Ruth and perhaps Ann; and David Carter,
who later would marry Ruth (and found the still-existing Carter
family in Hendricks County) vi, viii, xiv/.

They and those like them who came before and after them
were united in their opposition to slavery; united by blood
and a common religious training; and, the young people, at
least, were united in their needs to seek new lands to make
their lives and fortunes. They left prosperous farms in North
Carolina to make the long hard trip to Ohio and Indiana.

Members of Jeremiah's wagon party spent about 10 years
-- or long enough for at least four children to be born vi,
xiv/ -- around Collinsville, Ohio, on the main route from
Cincinnati to Richmond, before moving on towards Indianapolis
in 1822.

That city, not to be the state capital until 1825, had a population then of 200 xix/, now of 470,000.

It also had a typhoid epidemic. So Jeremiah and the other adult males quickly goaded their oxen on, west on the National Road (now U. S. 40), before coming to a stop less than 20 miles later -- or more than a one-day trip by ox-power -- at what was to be their terminal destination xiii/.

Jeremiah and 20-year-old Jonathan, and David Carter, after a few days of visiting with their kin and looking over available homesites, took up land adjoining relatives near the road and creek crossing "and for one half mile north and one half mile south on the East bank of the White Lick viii/." Elias and John, when they became of age, took up adjacent land xiii/.

Characteristically, the land was as good as any in the whole Northwest Territory. It was good bottom land, enriched by centuries of hard-maple compost, and well-drained ... and "abounding in springs viii/."

Jeremiah's sons and his brother's and sister's sons, and the men their daughters married, were at one time to own thousands of acres of choice farm land mostly in Guilford and Washington townships of Hendricks County.

"Thousands of acres' in those times, and of that kind of land, is almost like saying 'millions of dollars.'" For land, good land -- and Hadley land reputedly was always of the best viii/ -- was considered the only kind of capital worth having.

(Hadleys c. 1962 still own several pieces of Hendricks County land. Of the acres once owned by Jeremiah's descent and still in the Hadley name, perhaps the best known property is the Frank Brewer Hadley farm three miles east of Danville, 17 miles west of Indianapolis, on the old Pike's Peak Trail. On a branch of the White Lick locally named Abner's Creek, it is in a community its settlers called Hardscrabble. Cartographers, when they acknowledge its existence, call it Gale, on U. S. 36 vii/.)

If Jeremiah's lineal descendants were not all to be successful farmers, many of them would achieve fame or fortune or both in other ways. Even those who achieved neither could

still hold their heads high. For, whatever else life did for them, it did not diminish their sense of being part of a family which over the years had produced and doubtless would continue to produce somewhat more than its proportionate share of leaders. They would give more than they would take in whatever community they found themselves.

By 1839, the the thriving farm community on the banks of the White Lick at the crossing of the National Road had become the town of Plainfield. Elias Hadley was one of those who "platted" it xiii/. Quakers had built their own Friends Meeting House, at Sugar Grove. They no longer had to travel the few miles over the dirt-gravel-corduroy road to share their Morgan County relatives' and friends' Meeting House on the same White Lick Creek near Mooresville, as they'd done until then. The White Lick Meeting meantime, in 1826, had moved to its new and larger log house xv/.

Setting the times in a broader historical context, "progressive Presbyterians" had formed the Disciples of Christ or the Christian Church in 1810. Under the evangelistic and peripatetic leadership of the Reverend Thomas Campbell (b. 1763 d. 1854) and his son Alexander (1788-1866) the new church spread rapidly through the new territories.

Such solid people as sons of Jeremiah and Mary were among the early "Campbellite" converts. Hadleys took leading roles in establishing the first Christian churches in Hendricks and adjoining counties -- in Plainfield in 1830 and in Danville in 1840, among others. Jonathan and John Hadley and David Carter (along with two Hornaday and two Cox families among a total membership of 17) vi, xiii/ helped organize and build the first Plainfield Christian church (of hewed logs) on land given to it by Elias Hadley. Used for about 6 years before replaced by a more modern structure, the church was a half-mile north of Plainfield near Elias' home where all his children were born.

(Inexplicably, Elias' Friends' birthright was not terminated until 1844 xxv/. Apparently neither Jonathan nor John had ever affiliated formally with the Society for there is no record xvi/ of their being "disowned" when they became professed Campbellites).

Jonathan's son Harlan was superintendent of the Plainfield Christian Sunday school for more than 25 years; a room in his home was permanently reserved for visiting Christian ministers vi/. He named his youngest son after "Brothers" A. J. Frank

and Urban C. Brewer, who also preached at Danville among other county 'supply' ministries...

The Rev. Brewer would come out of semi-retirement in 1905 to preside at the Danville wedding of Frank Brewer Hadley and Cleo Ratliff, duplicating services he had performed years earlier for the bridegroom's father and mother. Harlan and David Hadley were among the founders of Citizens State Bank at Plainfield; Harlan served as its president for many years. Principally, however, he was a farmer, stock breeder, and farm and livestock broker.

Perspectively, in 1813, William Henry Harrison had led 4,500 militia from a marshaling point at Dayton, Ohio to retake Detroit; overtaking the fleeing British and their strong Indian allies at Moravian Town, Ontario, Canada, the U. S. troops' victory there completed the sweeping of all British influence from all of Northwest Territory.

Tecumseh's death forever ended the confederacy of Indian tribes which had threatened the existence of communities in Michigan and Northern Indiana and Ohio.

In 1815, Congress ratified the treaty ending the War of 1812. And in 1823, the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed.

In 1824, Hendricks County was given a government of its own, separated administratively from Morgan County xiii/. Danville in July was chosen county-seat, because it was centrally-located, and platted in October, 1824. The first courthouse, of peeled hickory logs, cost \$147. The town was incorporated in 1835. Hadleys by the mid-1800s resided in nearly all the townships xix/. They were active in local government affairs -- schools, roads, taxes, elections -- as well as in their church and personal businesses.

The census of 1870 listed (obviously incompletely) 33 Hendricks County Hadleys as heads of families xix/, including seven in Centre (now Center) Township, nine in Clay, two in Eel River, seven in Guilford, three in Liberty, one each in Marion and Union, and two in Washington. Nearly half had been born in North Carolina, most of the rest in Hendricks County. Four had been born elsewhere in Indiana, and one gave New Jersey as his birth place. The seniors were Jehieu of Centre, born N. C. 1810 who came to Hendricks in 1825, and Thomas F. of Clay, born N. C. 1810, who came to Hendricks in 1829.

In 1830, Simon T. Hadley was elected County Clerk. For more than 100 years, Hadleys of Jeremiah's lineal or close collateral descent were to hold official positions of public trust in town, county, state or federal governments. Most of these Hadleys can still be identified genealogically vi, viii, xii, xiii, etc./.

Simon T., second clerk of Hendricks County, was 26 years old in 1826 when he came to Danville from North Carolina where he had taught school for a few years xii/. He was a son of Jeremiah's brother, Simon. His wife and cousin, Mary B. (Hadley) Hadley, was a daughter of Jeremiah's brother Joshua xii, xiv/. Thus Jeremiah's children were first cousins of both Simon and Mary and double second cousins of their children, including Nicholas T. who would serve as County Treasurer in 1854.

Clerk-recorder till 1837, Simon T. also served as Recorder, after the offices were split, until 1859. An early though non-practising member of the Circuit Court bar, Simon T. almost until his death in 1872 would be called on by friends and neighbors to draft their deeds, wills and other property conveyances. He also was president of the First National Bank of Danville for many years.

Other Hadleys in and of Hendricks County would follow Simon-Nicholas' early example of public service. Among them:

Cassius Clay, county prosecuting attorney, deputy state's attorney general, and Judge of the Appellate Court, 1898-1912; David, county clerk, 1890-94; Enos, county commissioner, 1860-93; Frank Brewer, Danville postmaster 1931-35; George William, county prosecuting attorney 1939-42 and circuit court judge 1955-59; Harry F., county councilman 1942-46; Henry, county treasurer, 1884-86; Job, county surveyor, 1847-52 and 1867-72; John V., state senator 1868-72, circuit court judge 1876-1886, state supreme court justice 1898-1911; Milford, Danville town councilman 1936-56; Oscar, county treasurer 1900-02, Indiana state treasurer 1898-1911; Pearl, Danville town clerk 1934-56; and Walter E., county clerk 1937-42.

Hadleys at one time or another have served in nearly all the county offices except that of sheriff; and Enos' grandson, Samuel Vestal Hollingsworth, son of Enos' daughter Ellen, served as sheriff part of one term until his premature death in the 1920s.

(Enos was son of Jonathan, son of Jeremiah, as was John V. Cassius was Enos' son; Oscar was son of Elis, son of Jeremiah, as was David; Harry F. was son of William Carter, son of Jonathan. Walter E. was son of Arthur, son of Elias. Most of the other "official" Hadleys are further identified subsequently).

Jeremiah's grandson, John Vestal Hadley, was admitted to the Hendricks County circuit court bar in 1860 and was later judge of that court. In the early 1900's he was a member and, part of the time, chief justice of the Indiana Supreme Court. Some of his decisions are still cited as leading cases in Indiana and other courts and in law textbooks.

John V. was also one of the county's Civil War heroes; enlisting as a private, he was made a lieutenant on General J. C. Rice's staff. (With a total population then of less than 17,000, the county sent more than 1,700 of its sons off to the War Between the States. Reflecting its Quaker leavening, it also had 150 conscientious objectors xiii/).

Guided by their convictions and certain that God meant Man in general and individual men specifically to take literally the Biblical injunctions, Quakers at this time would not--could not--take up arms. Most of them would have nothing whatever to do with any form or phase of armed conflict. Their conscientious objections to killing made them suspect; at times they were subjected to almost unbelievable indignities and outrages by the bigots of their communities. Even though their non-Quaker neighbors might not understand them, they still would be respected for proving beyond doubt, and at whatever cost, that they did indeed have the courage to practice what they preached.

Wounded in the Second Battle of Bull Run and again in the Battle of the Wilderness John V. as a prisoner of war escaped the Confederacy's prison camp at Columbia, S. C., and made his dangerous way back to Union lines. His book describing this experience, "Seven Months a Prisoner" (Scribner & Sons, 1898) was an early prototype of the recent best-seller, "Andersonville," by MacKinlay Cantor (World Publishing Co., 1955).

John V.'s 1914 "History of Hendricks County" is still the standard.

(His son, Walter Gresham Hadley (1873 - 1958), in World War I would serve as an artillery captain in the American Expeditionary Force with similar distinction and honor).

Judge George William Hadley (1905 - 1959), county prosecuting attorney 1939-42, in the Navy during World War II and circuit court judge 1955-1959, was a son of Fred D. and Cynthia Gertrude (Robbins) Hadley. Fred's line is William J., who married Lily Fleece; Edmund Richard, who married Sarah Ragan; James T., who married Mary Richardson; Simon who married Elizabeth Thompson. Simon was a brother of the principal Jeremiah of this history, so the genealogy of these two branches of the family joins with their mutual ancestors, Joshua II and Ruth (Lindley) Hadley. Fred-Gertrude also were parents of Harold born 1909 and Lily Sue born 1913.

The Simon who married Elizabeth Thompson is also the ancestor of two other families of Hendricks County Hadleys. Simon's son Thomas T., who married Lucinda Jones, was the father of John Thomas who married Ada Bringle. John T.'s son, Milford, who married Willa Hayes, was a Danville building contractor who also served as a Danville town councilman. Milford's daughter Ada Maxine, who married Rome Osborne, is the mother of John Thomas Osborne who married Shirley Jo Walter.

The Thomas T. who married Lucinda Jones was also the father of Simon who was the father of Pearl (1873-1958), who served as clerk of the town of Danville many years until her retirement in the mid 50's, and of two sons, Jewel S. and Emerald. (John T. and Shirley are parents of Carolyn Maxine (as of February, 1959)).

Another large family of Hadleys in Hendricks County, sharing recent common ancestors with the others, is that headed by Wendell Wiley, for many years city carrier and more recently rural carrier in the Danville postoffice. Wendell is vi/ the eldest of three sons of Joshua, who married Bertha Wiley; Joshua was the son of Abner, who married Ann Lindley; Abner was son of Joshua B., son of Joshua, son of Jeremiah, son of Joshua I who married Patience Brown. The Jeremiah of Wendell's descent was the brother of Joshua II, and the uncle of the Jeremiah of The Hadleys of Hendricks County.

Wendell who married Ona Rose Hunt is the brother of Herschel Abner and Myron Henry and one of his sons is Floyd C. (partner and manager of the House of Hadley, mens' clothing store at Danville) who married Gladys Mae Edmonson,

Wendell also is the father of three other living sons and a daughter, all married, and he has (1957) seven grandsons and four granddaughters.

Another Hadley, distantly related to all the others named in this chapter, and of a family only recently extinct in Hendricks County, was Brooks T., b. 1863. With his sister Lydia, b. 1868, he lived on a farm just over Danville's eastern boundary where he bred and trained saddle horses in the 1920s-30s. Along with Rolena b. 1859, Harriett 1861-1863, Hiram 1865-1914, Homer 1871-1873 and Arthur b. 1876, they xxiii/ were children of Jonathan 1836-1928 (and Naomi Thornberg 1840-1927), son of Hiram (and Louisa Carter), son of Jonathan (and Ann Long), who was the brother of the principal Jeremiah of this history.

The Hadleys who founded the village of Hadley in Hendricks County and who still own much of the land thereabouts are descendants mainly of Nathan (and Olive Newlin) Hadley and Addison Hadley, who were sons of Joshua (and Rebecca Hinshaw), son of Joshua II (and Ruth Hadley Lindley). Their Joshua, son of Joshua, was a brother of the Jeremiah of this history. The famous Friends minister, David Hadley, also was of the Hadley of Hadley line.

Three sets of facts in recent years demonstrate the Hadley-community interrelationships:

Brewer was an organizer and officer of the Danville Commercial Club which before World War I spearheaded the campaign leading to acquisition of the land on the banks of the west branch of the White Lick for the Danville Public Park; Chester, a landscape architect, (son of Oscar son of Elias) designed and planted it; Later, at different times, Milford was park commissioner, Fred as park superintendent, and Pearl as town clerk would help administer it. And, in the late '20s, Pearl's brother Emerald and Brewer's son Harlan as reporters for the two Danville papers would write about events occurring in the Park. George W., Fred's son, would prosecute or adjudicate misdemeanors occurring there. Currently, there are Hadleys on the Little League baseball and Danville High School football teams which use Park facilities.

In the early '40s, in the Hendricks Circuit Court, Judge Horace Hanna presiding, in one criminal case the prosecuting attorney, the defense attorney, and the clerk of the court were all Hadleys (George W., Harlan V. and Walter E., respectively)...

and the judge was Hadley-connected by marriage. His half-brother had married Cora Hadley, Brewer's half-sister. George and Harlan had been admitted to the bar in 1928.

(An earlier parallel was the Henshaw case, Hendricks County's most famous murder trial. John V. was judge, Cassius C. prosecuting attorney and James E., son of Enos, a member of the grand jury which returned the indictment).

In the late '20s-early '30s there were three Harlan Hadleys in Indianapolis whose names on occasion might be published simultaneously in the local newspapers. One (son of Brewer of Danville) was undergraduate manager of athletics at Butler University and managing editor of the Butler Collegian; the second was an executive of the Claypool Hotel, son of Horace of Mooresville, who was son of Frank, son of Abner, son of Joshua B., son of Joshua, son of Jeremiah, son of Joshua I and Patience Brown. (The Jeremiah of this lineage was the uncle of the founder of The Hadleys of Hendricks County). The third Harlan Hadley in Indianapolis was the state amateur bridge champion then and subsequently; his relationship to the other two is not traceable. Harlan Carter Hadley (son of Harlan, son of Jonathan, son of Jeremiah) who spent most of his life in and around Danville, by then was residing in Illinois.

The Hadleys of Hendricks County, Indiana

Chapter III

Other people's harvests are always the best
harvests, but one's children are always the
best children.....--Lao-Tze, c. 500 B. C.

By their fruits ye shall know them.....
--Mathew vii:20

Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also
reap.....--Paul, 22:7

THE Line of Descent
Of the Indiana Family

No one man in America has had as many known descendants
as Simon Hadley, genealogists agree. xviii,xii/* More
than 4,000 are recorded by Lyle Hadley of St. Petersburg,
Florida; Wallace Hadley, the historian of the Mooresville,
Indiana branch of the family, charts the relationships of
nearly half as many. No one has ever counted the number
mentioned in the Kingston G. Hadley works.

Simon had more than 50 grandchildren, with 47 named in
his will written in 1755 and probated in 1756. His son
Joshua I, of the line of the Hadleys of Hendricks County, was
the father of 12 children. The nine who lived to maturity
in turn were the parents of 90 children who would have more
than 400 sons and daughters. xiv,xii/ Joshua's son Joshua
fathered 16 children. Of these, 14 achieved adulthood--
among them, Jeremiah, who founded the subject family in
Indiana.

No more than his immediate ancestors could Jeremiah
have foreseen the spread and growth of subsequent generations.

Of his nine children, (the second generation in Indiana)
four lived to maturity: Ruth, Jonathan, John and Elias.

- - - - -

*Certain Mormon families with polygamous ancestors may be
able to challenge this statement.

There is no known record of Ruth's (and David Carter's) descendants. In the third generation, of Jonathan's seven children, five lived to maturity; of John's nine, at least five; and of Elias' 16, 12 survived childhood.

Thus of Jeremiah's 32 grandchildren of record, 22 lived to marriagable ages--and most of them did marry. Collectively, they would have 69 (fourth generation) children who would have more than 100 (fifth generation) children who would have more than 150 (sixth generation) children who have had to date nearly 100 (seventh generation) children who have had to date more than 20 (eighth generation) children.

Jeremiah has nearly 500 descendants listed here, and this is a minimum figure as complete records for all of his several lines and branches of descent are not available. Nor do available records always distinguish between those alive and those dead; the proportion can be estimated roughly at 50-50.

Of the estimated 250 living descendants of Jeremiah and Mary, these are the only Hadleys under 60 years of age and thus at least theoretically capable of further perpetuating their name:

Steven Robert 1951 of Indianapolis, son of Milton Robert 1927, son of Robert Morton, son of Hiram, son of Elias, son of Jeremiah;

Robert 1909 of Plainfield, son of James Giles, son of Hiram, son of Elias, son of Jeremiah;

David Arthur II 1945, son of Myron Clare 1908 of Danville, son of David Arthur, son of David, son of Elias, son of Jeremiah;

Carden W. Jr. 1918 (Lewiston, Idaho?), son of Carden W., son of Enos, son of Elias, son of Jeremiah;

Oscar 1910 of Plainfield, son of Chester, son of Oscar, son of Elias, son of Jeremiah;

David William 1950 and Robert Bruce 1956, sons of Robert Arthur 1922 of Grand Rapids, Michigan, son of Walter E., son of Arthur, son of Elias, son of Jeremiah; and

Harlan W. 1940, Hall R. 1946, sons of Harlan V. 1907 of Washington, D. C. and Danville, Indiana, son of Frank Brewer of Danville Indiana and son of Harlan C., son of Jonathan, son of Jeremiah.

Completely for some branches, quite incompletely for

others--depending in part on how fully cousins could or would respond to requests for information--this chapter tells the story of what has happened to the Hadleys since Jeremiah and Mary brought the family to Hendricks County 150 years ago.

Jeremiah (10/16/1777-6/15/1846) and Mary (Hornaday) Hadley (11/23/1780-6/26/1863), (see Hornaday history, chapter IX) were the first of their immediate family in Indiana. They were the fourth generation of their family in America. Jeremiah was of the 93d generation of Aeneas, forefather of the Caesars; of the 75th generation of Aneas Tuirmeach (81st monarch of Ireland); of the 55th generation of the Anglo-Saxon kings of England, and of the 25th generation of William the Conqueror. (See Appendix)

(To put these "long line" heritages of ancestry into perspective, one should remember that Man and his recognizable forebears have been on earth for more than a million years or upwards of 40,000 generations. On this scale, the ability to trace ancestry back for 100 or so generations--or two or three thousand years--becomes an interesting but scarcely impressive fact.

Their children who lived to maturity--Ruth, Jonathan, John, Elias--all born in Guilford County, North Carolina--were the fifth generation in America, the second in Hendricks County, Indiana.

Ruth, born 1801, married David Carter, born 1797 in Guilford County, son of Samuel Carter (see Carter history, Chapter IX/), at Collinsville, Ohio. While the record of their descent is sketchy, many of the Carters still in Hendricks County and in Indiana or elsewhere are known to be lineally related to Ruth-David.

DESCENDANTS OF JONATHAN HADLEY--ARA CARTER

Jonathan, born 10/27/1802 (died 1842 in Hendricks County), married on 9/11/1823 Ara Carter, 6/27/1803-1/13/1866, daughter of Mordecai and Ann (Cox) Carter. Guilford Countians, Mordecai/Ann migrated to Butler County, Ohio, in 1800. Mordecai was David's father's brother. Children of Jonathan/Ara who lived to maturity were Enos, Harlan Carter, John Vestal, William Carter, and Eliza all born in Hendricks County--the third generation there, the sixth in America. (Two other daughters, Mary and Nancy, may have died young as there is no record of them beyond their birth except that a Mary Hadley is buried in the lot of Harlan C. at Maple Hill at Plainfield and an Eliza Hadley married Robert Ousler, brother of Harlan C.'s first wife, Rebecca.

THE FAMILY OF ENOS HADLEY-SUSAN SMITH

Enos Hadley, died 6/10/1893, son of Jonathan-Ara, married on 11/14/1850 Susan Smith (1/28/1833-6/20/1911), daughter of James and Hanna Smith. Their children, seventh generation in America and fourth in the county, were Jonathan, Eliza Ellen, James E., Robert, Horace, Cassius Clay, Clara B. and Enos W.

Jonathan (11/7/1851-10/26-1918), son of Enos-Susan, married Laura Darnell and they were parents of Brewer, Ethel, Susan and Enos.

Brewer, son of Jonathan, son of Enos, son of Jonathan, married Clara Waterman. They had a daughter, Rosanna, but nothing further has been found concerning her on them.

Ethel has no known record except that she died in her 20s.

Enos, son of Jonathan, son of Enos, son of Jonathan, married Anna (Clark?)) and they had two sons and two daughters, Enos Clark, Charles Walker, Laura and Sarah. One of the girls married William Schultz and the other, Paul Young, both of Indianapolis. Anna Hadley lived with her son Enos in Trafalgar, Indiana, until his death in the late 1950s. Further information is not available.

THE FAMILY OF ELLEN AND WILLIAM HOLLINGSWORTH

Eliza Ellen Hadley (9/6/1853-2/20/1952), daughter of Enos-Susan, married 11/13/1873 William Addison Hollingsworth (1/1/1852-3/2/1935), son of Samuel Vestal Hollingsworth. Their children, fourth generation in the county, were Florence Effie, Bertha Beatrice, Susan Belle, Gracie Earl, Samuel Vestal, Wilda, and an infant who died at birth 4/8/1888.

Florence Effie (5/8/1875-12/5/1939) was married on 9/24/1893 to William R. Logston. Their daughter, Edna (7/18/1894-5/9/1947), was married on 1/20/1922 to Ed Vasbinder. Florence Edna Vasbinder seventh generation in the county 11/20/1923, was married to Thomas Collier. Florence Effie secondly was married on 10/24/1912 to Lew Wallace Darnell. Of this marriage there was no issue.

Bertha Beatrice (9/5/1877-12/28/1935) was married on 3/24/1896 to Earl C. Weaver died 1959, son of Ellis Weaver. The Weaver children were Gladys, Earl Cassius and William Ellis.

Gladys Weaver born 11/28/1898, was married on 10/27/1920 to Victor Closner. Their children, seventh generation of the

Hadley line in Hendricks County, were Pauline born 10/4/1921 who was married to Leon Lasiter born 11/12/1945; and Jeanette, born 10/6/1924, who was married on 9/1/1945 to A. J. Ross.

Earl Cassius Weaver was born 10/18/1912 and went West as a young man. Further detail is lacking.

William Ellis Weaver, born 12/24/1914, married and had one child, Susan, born 2/?/1945. No other information is available.

Susan Belle Hollingsworth (4/30/1883-8/30/1958) was married on 7/25/1906 to Carl Clark, son of John W. Clark. Further detail is lacking.

- 0 -

Samuel Vestal Hollingsworth (1/7/1886-6/21/1935) (see Chapter II) married 12/31/1924 Anna L. Gibbs, daughter of Henry and Ellen Gibbs.

Wilda Hollingsworth, born 1/17/1894 was married on 5/27/1914 to Urban Lawson, 9/17/1889 of Danville, Indiana, son of Henry D. and Ida (Whyte) Lawson. Their son Donald Henry, born 4/20/1916, married on 3/6/1937 Dorothy E. Graham, born 10/9/1917. Their son Joseph Lambert, born 8/19/1920, married on 2/18/1950 Catherine D. Jordan born 12/29/1920, daughter of Norman and Grace (Hayes) Jordan.

Joe-Catherine Lawson's son Mark Graham, born 12/11/53 is grandson of Ellen Hadley who was great-granddaughter of Jeremiah. Thus Mark Graham is of the 10th generation of the Hadley line in America and the seventh generation in Hendricks County.

THE FAMILY OF JAMES HADLEY AND ELIZA DURTZ

James E. Hadley (7/15/1854- / /1924), son of Enos and Susan, married 10/8/1878 Eliza Kūrtz (12/4/1856-4/20/1928), daughter of Henry and Margaret Kurtz. Their daughter Jessie (3/27/1883-4/18/1941) was married to Byron Cox, son of Zimri and Elizabeth (Wyer) Cox. Jessie-Byron were parents of Lawrence, Ralph, Earl (deceased) Betty, James and a son who died as a child. Further detail is lacking.

James-Eliza's son Henry Kurtz Hadley (8/19/1887-__/_/ 1950) married Ethel Palmer. They had no children.

- 0 -

Horace Hadley (3/20/1853-11/12/1919), son of Enos-Susan, married Eva Hunter. Their one son died in infancy.

- 0 -

Cassius Clay Hadley (see Chapter II) (3/20/1860-11/14/1913), son of Enos-Susan, married Frances Reed. Their one son died in infancy.

- 0 -

Clara B. Hadley (7/6/1885- / /1916) was married to Dr. James Vickrey, son of John Vickrey. Their daughter Susan B., born 2/3/1900, was married on 8/11/1926 to William B. Sines, born 4/20/1901, of Hamilton, Ohio, son of Olvey Sines. William B.-Susan's son William Hadley Sines, born 8/3/1928, married on 7/3/1948 Susan Koogler.

William H.-Susan's son Eric Michael Sines was born 9/9/1951; and their daughters, Susanne Jean Sines, 9/30/1942, and Carol Lee Sines, 11/5/1954. These youngest Hamilton, Ohio cousins of the Hadleys are of the 10th generation of the family in America, and of the seventh generation of the Hendricks County line.

Robert S. Hadley (3/5/1868-4/13/1943), seventh child of Enos-Susan, unmarried, went West as a young man and died in California.

Enos-Susan's eighth child, Enos Wilbur Hadley (2/13/1870-1/6/1938) married on 9/24/1890 Emma Delpha Larsh (4/5/1869-5/21/1929), daughter of Newton and Ann (Myers) Larsh.

Enos-Emma's daughter Eva Frances Hadley, born 7/31/1891 was married 4/6/1912 to Harold W. Gossett, born 7/16/1890, son of William B. and Sarah Delitha (Huron) Gossett. Eva-Harold's daughter Emma Delitha Gossett, born 9/15/1920, married on 6/16/1945 Kenneth Goode. Kenneth-Emma's children, John William Goode, born 10/4/1951 and Thomas Richard Goode, born 6/11/1954 are of the seventh generation of the Hadleys in the county and of the 10th in America.

Enos-Susan Hadley's ninth child, Lester B., was born 7/21/1864 and died 11/24/1865.

- 0 -

THE FAMILY OF HARLAN HADLEY-REBECCA OUSLER

Harlan Carter Hadley (10/14/1829-9/15/1901) second son of Jonathan-Ara, first married on 6/6/1852 Rebecca Ousler who died on 7/23/1859. (Harlan sometimes spelled his name Harlin and it is Harlen on his tombstone). Secondly he married in 1860 Mary A. Ross (7/26/1823- / /1876) and then, on 11/1/1877, he married Nancy Towles McCoun Talbott (6/16/1843-7/21/1926), widow of Lorenzo Dow Talbott and daughter of Dr. John Slaughter and Horacena (Towles) McCoun.

Harlan-Rebecca's son George W., who died 1/1/1914,

married a Reed and they lived and died in Anderson, Indiana, without issue.

Mary Catherine, daughter of Harlan-Rebecca, was married on 9/2/1874 to Frank Barnhill. Mary-Frank had two daughters, Ethel and Mabel, and a son, Frank, who in turn was married and had a daughter, Retta, now deceased. Further information is lacking.

- 0 -

THE FAMILY OF ALICE HADLEY AND WILL VAWTER

Rebecca Alice Hadley, daughter of Harlan-Rebecca, was married 9/24/1881 Plainfield to William Arthur Vawter of Danville. Born 5/22/1858, he was son of Achilles J. and Elizabeth (Richardson) Vawter of Lafayette. Alice-Will were parents of William A. II, Cora Catherine, and George Hadley Vawter.

Cora, born 12/25/1882 Plainfield, lives at Gloucester and Boston. She is unmarried.

William A. II, born 5/5/1884 Danville, married at Evanston on 9/9/1910 Dorothy Rathbone Fuller (3/31/1886-10/30/1960). They were parents of Dorothy Fuller, Virginia Hadley, William A. III, and Gordon Fuller Vawter.

(The firm of Baker-Vawter, founded by Will, a pioneer in development and production of modern record keeping equipment and methods for banks and other financial institutions, at one time employed both Charles R. Hadley, son of Harlan and Mary, and Harlan son of Harlan and Nancy, as sales executives. Later, Harlan served in similar capacity with Charles R.'s similar firm on the West Coast. The Charles R. Hadley Co. later became of a division of Burroughs Corp. Baker-Vawter became a subsidiary of Remington-Rand, Inc., with William A. II secretary of the latter company, now a part of Sperry-Rand, Inc.).

Dorothy, b. 11/12/1912 Chicago, married 4/31/1934 at Benton Harbor, Indiana, John Edward Robb, born 3/17/1911, son of Paul Raymond and Maude (Gay) Robb of Minneapolis. Dorothy-John, of Tiburon, California, are parents of John Barrett, born 12/13/1942, and Gaylord Gordon Robb, born 4/15/1947.

Virginia, born 10/4/1916 Benton Harbor, married 6/30/1941 Richard James Storr, born 5/20/1915, son of Halleck Coles and Agnes (Thompson) Storr of Ft. Wayne, Indiana. The Storr children are Elizabeth Goodspeed, born 10/24/1947 Brunswick, Me.; Robert V. born Portland, Me. 12/28/1949, and Ann Vanfossen

Storr, born 1/20/1954 Chicago.

William A. Vawter III, born Benton Harbor 10/30/1919, unmarried, lives at Mill Valley, California.

Dr. Gordon Fuller Vawter, born 4/7/1923 Benton Harbor, married 3/1/1952, at Chicago, Gabriele Louise Meyer, born 7/3/1923, daughter of Franz and Friedl Meyer of Berlin. Gordon-Gabrielle, of Waban (Boston), Massachusetts, are parents of Dorothy Elizabeth, born 3/4/1954 Chicago; William A. IV, born 2/19/1955 San Antonio, and Thomas Barnett Vawter, born 6/15/1956 San Antonio.

= 9 =

George Hadley Vawter, (2/25/1886 Danville died 7/9/1951 Grosse Pointe, Michigan), married on 5/22/1920 at Mt. Vernon, New York, Bertha Schedler, born 7/3/1890, daughter of Carl W. and Augusta (Bergman) Schedler of New York. Their children were Elizabeth Hadley and Catherine Alice Vawter.

Elizabeth, born 2/14/1921 Benton Harbor, married 9/30/1944 at Berkeley, California, Samuel Grover Shannon, born 2/7/1921, son of Grover C. and Dolly (Ashford) Shannon of Yuba City, California. Elizabeth-Samuel of Yuba, are parents of Kathleen Elizabeth, born 6/26/1948; Charleen Hadley, 9/20/1950; and Grover Michael Shannon, born 2/5/1952, all at Marysville, California.

Catherine Alice, born 7/21/1922 Benton Harbor, married on 9/1/1945 at Oakland, California, Robert Bruen, Jr., born 9/19/1922, son of Robert and Dorothy (Paul) Bruen of Fresno, California. Catherine-Robert, of Walnut Creek, California are parents of Robert III, born 9/13/1948 Oakland, and Gordon Bruen, born 12/4/1950 Oakland.

George Vawter 6/1/1935 secondly married Irma Davis, of Reading, Michigan. There were no children of this marriage.

The younger Vawter descendants are greatgrandchildren of Rebecca Alice Hadley who was greatgranddaughter of Jeremiah and Mary Hadley. Thus they are of the 10th generation of the Hadley line in America and the seventh generation in the Hendricks County line.

- 0 -

THE FAMILY OF HARLANHADLEY-MARY ROSS

Children of Harlan C.'s second Marriage, to Mary Ross, were Cora, William and Charles.

Cora Hannah Hadley (_/_/1865-9/1/1930) was married to

John Hanna, born 1865, son of John and Mahalia (Sherfey) Hanna of Putnam County, Indiana. Their son Walter Hadley Hanna (2/14/1887-6/12/1956) married Ida (_____), of Reading, Michigan. Walter was wellknown for many years in the automobile industry as a parts designer and builder. He died without issue, although he and Ida adopted two children-names not available.

- 0 -

William Ross Hadley (2/15/1866-2/6/1897) married Katherine Moore, daughter of John Sheldon and Adaline (Hockett) Moore. Their son Benjamin Harrison Hadley (11/6/1889-9/16/1931) married (_____) with no issue of the marriage. Their son Charles Joseph Hadley, born 7/1/1892, married 12/22/1922 Loretta Martini, born 6/8/1902, daughter of P.J. and Elizabeth Martini. They live (1960) in Opportunity, Washington, and have no children.

- 0 -

Harlan-Mary's third son, Charles Ross Hadley (/ / 1869-6/16/1949) first married (_____) Dodge. Their one son, Charles R., Jr. 11/25/1900, is believed to live in California. His father secondly married Nell Bradley. There was no issue of this second marriage. Charles R., Jr. was known in the years between World War I and II as an aircraft and car racing enthusiast, with most of his friends in the Los Angeles film colony. No further record is available.

DESCENDANTS OF HARLAN HADLEY-NANCY MCCOUN

Harlan, son of Jonathan, son of Jeremiah, son of Joshua, son of Joshua, son of Simon, Son of Simon, son of James, son of James, etc., next married in 1877 Nancy Towles McCoun Talbott (see McCoun history, chapter IX, and Appendix), and they had three sons: Harlan Carter, John McCoun and Frank Brewer, of whom Brewer is still alive--and one of the authors of this history.

THE FAMILY OF HARLAN AND RUTH

Harlan-Nancy's first son, Harlan Carter Hadley (4/23/1877-6/3/1954 Clayton) married on 8/31/1904 Ruth Ann Higgins (10/10/1884-3/10/1956, Plainfield), daughter of Jacob Lorenzo and Almira (Smith) Higgins. They had two daughters, Dorothy and Helen.

Harlan was at various times a merchant, sales executive, and restaurateur, but most of his active life he was a farmer.

Dorothy, born 11/10/1907 Avon, was married on 7/13/1930 to Bradford B. Everett of Springfield, Illinois. Their son Darrell Hadley Everett, born 4/1/1933 St. Louis, married on 6/21/1958 Jeanette La Forge at Crystal Lake, Illinois.

Helen, born 7/22/1914 Avon, was married 10/16/1937 to Wilbur W. Recksieck at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Their son Jack was born 4/7/1945 at Quincy, Illinois, where his parents live.

- 0 -

John McCoun Hadley (1879-1949) was married twice. A child born of each marriage died in infancy. Further detail is lacking. John is buried at Maple Hill, Plainfield.

The Family of Brewer Hadley-Cleo Ratliff

Frank Brewer Hadley, born 5/26/1884, third son of Harlan-Nancy, married in Danville, Indiana 3/29/1905 Cleo Ratliff (5/31/1884-4/3/1960, daughter of Dr. Ryland and Mary Emma (vanVactor) Ratliff (see Ratliff and vanVactor histories, Chapter IX). Cleo is buried at Maple Hill, Plainfield.

Brewer was dean of the Hendricks County business community when he disposed of his remaining interests in the House of Hadley, men's clothing store in Danville, in 1959, on the eve of its 50th anniversary. Previously he had been a farmer, briefly, and then for a few years he had been partner with Harlan C. in a general store at Avon, in Washington township. He divides his residency between Danville and Del Ray Beach, Florida. Brewer-Cleo's children are Harlan V. and Veva.

Harlan vanVactor Hadley, born 3/17/1907, married first 9/6/1933 Wynne Nealy Welborn, daughter of the Rev. Samuel A. and Ruth (Nealy) Welborn of Terrell, Texas. They were married in the Christian Church at Danville, Indiana. (Divorced Reno 1951) Their three children are Veva Valerie, Harlan Welborn and Hall Ross.

Veva Valerie Hadley was born 9/11/1935 in Cincinnati; Harlan W. 1/22/1939 in Detroit; and Hall Ross, 5/31/1946 in Washington, D. C.

Harlan V. next married on 2/28/1953 Ann Obenchain Bradley, daughter of Stewart and Olivia (Finch) Obenchain of Buchanan, Botetourt County, Virginia, at the Congregational Church of Westmoreland Hills, Maryland. This is a suburb of Washington, D. C. where they live and where he represents the Automobile Manufacturers Association. (See Obenchain-Finch history, Chapter IX).

Brewer-Cleo's daughter Veva, born 4/6/1909, was married 7/3/1936 in the Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, Episcopalian Church to Carroll Humes Bever, born 3/20/1902, son of Ozro and Stella May (Humes) Bever of Rushville, Indiana. Veva-Carroll live in Danville, Indiana. He is a plant protection official at the Allison division of General Motors Corp. in Indianapolis. Their daughter Nancy Carol, born 9/26/1938 was married on 8/14/1955 in Newport, Kentucky to Conrad Wayne Ware, son of Conrad Walter and Stella (Trent) Ware of Danville. Nancy-Wayne, divorced 1957, have a son Scott Hadley Ware, born 4/9/1956. He is of the 10th generation of the line of the Hadleys in America and of the seventh generation in the county.

- 0 -

THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM C. HADLEY-TAMANDA JANE HYLTON

William C. Hadley (7/7/1836-1/?/1912) third son of Jonathan-Ara, married on 5/16/1958 Tamanda Jane Hylton (7/22/1836-8/?/1909), daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Hylton.

Their children were Alonzo E., Orris D., Harry, Edgar Sherman, Mary, Nancy and Eliza.

- 0 -

Alonzo E. (1/10/1869-8/24/1915) married on 12/7/1882 Sarah Jane Ferree (3/24/1864-2/5/1948), daughter of Henderson and Lydia Ann Ferree. Their children were Frank V., Stella and Walter F.

Frank V., born 3/8/1883-?/?/?), married Clara Smith, (2/6/1884-?/?/?/), daughter of McKendree and Etta Smith. They had three daughters, Una Winnings, Lola Gregg and Etta Smith. No further information is available.

Stella born 6/6/1886, was married 12/26/1909 to Carl Smith born 7/29/1886-__/_/_/, her brother's wife's sister.

Walter F. (8/13/1889-5/16/1947), third child of Alonzo E.-Sarah Jane, was married and had one daughter, Wilma Bowen, who died 2/3/1957.

- 0 -

Orris D. (8/15/1863-9/22/1864), second son of William C.-Tamanda Jane, has no other record available.

- 0 -

Harry F. Hadley (11/30/1865-?/?/?/), married Ida Service. They had two daughters, Blanche and Gladys. No further information is available.

- 0 -

Edgar Sherman Hadley, born 9/25/1874, fourth son of William C.-Tamanda Jane, married on 11/25/1908, Beatrice Landess, born 8/17/1882, daughter of George W. and Amanda Landess. While available records xiv/ show Edgard-Beatrice had a son, William George, born 4/12/1934, at least the birthdate is improbable as his mother would have been 52 years old at the time. Other information ix/ is that William, born around 1910, was adopted by Edgar-Beatrice.

Edgar, a lawyer, served as a major in the American Expeditionary Force in Europe for four years. Returning to Seattle, he for a time was with the law firm of Hadley, Hay and Hadley (now Hay & Hamlin). (Later, until his long illness and death, he practiced law in his own office). (The other Hadleys in the firm were Clyde M., who came to Washington D.C. in 1931 to serve as counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, and who now lives in Brattleboro, Vermont, and his father, Hiram Elwood Hadley, who was chief justice of the Washington Supreme Court at about the same period John V. Hadley headed the Indiana bench).

(This also was at about the period when Herbert S. Hadley-a cousin of Jeremiah-an attorney, was Governor of Missouri. Prominently mentioned as possible running mate for Theodore Roosevelt, and highly active in the Republican politics of the time, Herbert was "Teddy's" campaign manager. It was also at this time that "Cash" Hadley was on the Indiana Appellate bench, Oscar was Indiana state treasurer and other descendants of Simon-Joshua I-Joshua II-Jeremiah were holding other state and county offices in Indiana and elsewhere. It was the high tide-to date- of Hadleys in politics).

(Hiram was son of Jonathan (who married Martha McCoy), son of Noah (who married a Ruth Lindley), son of Joshua (who married Catharine Holliday), son of Joseph (who married Mary Cashat), son of Joshua and Patience (Brown) Hadley ix/. (See also Chapter V and VI). The Joseph of Clyde M.s descent was the brother of Joshua (who married Ruth Lindley), and the uncle of Jeremiah of The Hadleys of Hendricks County. Clyde M.'s children, Katharine and Richard, are cousins several times removed of contemporary members of the subject line).

Of William C.-Tamanda's daughters, Mary, Nancy and Eliza, there is no record. There is a Mary Hadley buried in Harlan C. Hadley's lot at Maple Hill, Plainfield.

- 0 -

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN V. HADLEY & MARY JANE HILL

John Vestal Hadley (10/31/1839-11/17/1915), son of Jonathan-Ara, (see Chapter II) married on 3/15/1865 Mary Jane Hill (8/13/1844-?/?/1929), daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Hornaday) Hill. Both the Hornadays and Hills were pioneer families in North Carolina and Indiana and Hendricks County xiii/. (See also Hornaday history, Chapter IX).

Children of John V.-Mary Jane were Kate Blanche, Hugh Holland and Walter Gresham.

Kate (4/23/1867-3/11/1895) was married to William Wilson Buchanan (9/29/1877-1/31/1949). Their children were Dorothy, Mary and Katharine.

Dorothy Buchanan born 3/7/1897, was married on 6/11/1923 to Ronald Norman McLeod, born 5/15/1897, son of Alexander and Nellie (Morey) McLeod. An artist, perhaps most noted for his magazine illustrations, he and Dorothy lived in New York and now live in Bronxville. Their children are William Wilson Norman, Ian Hadley and Joan Hadley McLeod.

William W.N., born 9/15/1927, married on 6/18/1955 Virginia Hagen, born 6/5/1932, daughter of Frederick Louis and Virginia (Sturdevant) Hagen. Their children were Douglas Norman McLeod, born 8/18/1956, and Susan McLeod, born 3/5/1956.

Ian Hadley McLeod, born 1/17/1929, married on 8/3/1952 Jane Foster-Jordan, born 3/3/1931, daughter of John Deveridge and Lou (Beasley) Foster (Mrs. Foster later was married to Edward Jordan who adopted Jane). Their children are Kim Foster McLeod, born 9/19/1953; Laurie Wilson McLeod, born 14/14/1956, and Jeffrey Hadley McLeod, born 1/18/1956.

Joan, third child of Dorothy-Ronald, born 11/9/1930, was married on 8/2/1950 (divorced 1953) to John William Schlieman, son of Oren and Maybelle (Brundle) Schlieman. Their child was Joseph Scott Schlieman, born 7/19/1951. Joan secondly was married 5/1/1953 to Thomas Joseph Stephens, born 9/13/1922, son of Joseph Thomas and Alice (Weiss) Stephens. Thomas J.-Joan's son, Christopher Hadley Stephens, was born 1/6/1959.

Kate's greatgrandfather was Jeremiah; her greatgrandchildren are of the seventh generation of the line of the Hadleys of Hendricks County, and the 10th generation in America.

Mary, born 2/16/1899 second child of Kate and William Buchanan, was married 8/23/1928 to J. E. Beech, born 12/3/1895, son of Spencer Ambrose and Norma (Haines) Beech. Their children are Spencer Buchanan born 6/6/1929; Ellen born 11/8/1930, John Vestal Hadley Beech, born 11/17/1938, and Kate Hadley Beech, born 6/12/1942.

Katherine, born 12/21/1906, third daughter of Kate-William, was married on 4/10/1949 to Morgan E. Manchester, born 7/5/1902, son of Harry Stewart and Jessie (Evers) Manchester. Katherine-Morgan, residents of Madison, Wisconsin, are the parents of William and Harry.

William Buchanan Manchester, born 11/25/1930, married on 2/6/1959 Patricia Nutley.

Harry Stewart Manchester II, born 4/12/1934, married on 6/28/1957 Linda Hitt. Their issue: Katherine, born 7/2/1958.

- 0 -

Hugh Holland Hadley (4/22/1871-6/29/1925), second child of John V.-Mary Jane, married on 12/18/1901, Madge Silverthorne. They had no children.

- 0 -

THE FAMILY OF WALTER HADLEY AND JENNIE CHRISTIE

Walter Gresham Hadley (1/23/1874-6/8/1959), third child of John V.-Mary Jane, (see Chapter II) married on 7/12/1898 Jennie Christie (6/8/1876-3/24/1928), daughter of Thomas and Mary (Kreigh) Christie. They had three daughters, Mary (2/23/1907-1/27/1908), and Jane and Ann who lived to maturity. Walter G., a stock farmer and horse breeder, after World War I was one of the leaders in the organization of the American Legion, and was first commandant of the Danville--Hendricks County post.

Jane, born 7/21/1910, was married to Chester Comer, son of () and Ida () Comer of Danville. Their children are John, William and Martha Ann. Jane/Chester live in Iowa City, Iowa, where they operate a cigar store and gift shop.

John Hadley Comer, born 11/16/1934, married on 9/11/1956 Mara Gay Masselink.

William Timmy Comer was born 1/12/1936 and Martha Ann Comer was born 4/21/1943.

Ann Hadley, born 4/6/1912, third daughter of Walter-Jennie, was married on 4/11/1933 to George Dale Malsbary,

born 5/15/1910, son of Samuel and Mary (Leaming) Malsbary. Residents of Romney, Indiana, they are the parents of Katherine Ann, Samuel, George and Margaret Ann.

Katherine Ann Malsbary, born 5/22/1934, was married on 6/25/1955 to Frederick Semple Adair, son of George and Lucy (Swanstrum) Adair, and they have a daughter, Katherine Ann, born 5/26/1957.

Samuel Christie Malsbary, born 5/24/1936 married on 6/6/1959 Martha Caroline Sherman, born 6/15/1938, daughter of Gilbert D. and Carlie (Junod) Sherman of Sturgis, Michigan.

George David Malsbary was born 3/1/1941 and Margaret Ann, 5/8/1944.

- 0 -

DESCENDANTS OF ELIAS/LUCINDA

Elias Hadley, (8/5/1809-12/8/1884), third son of Jeremiah-Mary, married, 10/14/1830 Lucinda Carter (5/5/1814-4/29/1899), daughter of Mordecai and Ann (Cox) Carter of Guilford County, North Carolina and Butler County, Ohio. They had 16 children, of whom 12 lived to maturity: Sophronia, Hiram, Nancy, Mary, Jane, David, Enos, Emma, Susan, Addie, Oscar and Arthur.

Sophronia, born (1831- ?), was married to Riley Ballard of the pioneer Plainfield family. Their son Charles, who became a doctor and practiced in Lincoln, Nebraska, was married. He had a son, Fred, who was a playwright in New York, and a daughter, Anna, who married Charles Potter. Anna-Charles had a daughter, Ruhamia. Of Sophronia-Riley's family, there is no further record.

THE FAMILY OF HIRAM-MARY ELIZABETH

Hiram (12/9/1836- ?), second son of Elias-Lucinda, married on 9/2/1858 Mary Elizabeth Martin. She was an orphan, and there is no record either of her parentage or of her foster parents. Her sister Ruth was reared by a Barlowe family, (see also Hornaday notes, Chapter IX) and she had a brother, but no further information is available concerning the Martins.

Hiram-Mary Elizabeth were the parents of Effie, (who died in infancy), Olive, Robert Morton, Charles Lincoln, Lucinda, James Giles, and David Franklin.

Olive (1861-1886) married in 1883 Charles Chapin. Their children, Lee born 1884 and Fay born 1886, are married and live in California. Further information is not available.

Robert Morton (11/23/1863-11/30/1939) married on 1/1/1885 Ada Keith (11/4/1866-9/18/1954), daughter of Calvin and Abbie Keith. To them were born Claude in 1887 who died as an infant, and Hiram Irvin (2/24/1890-4/19/1943) who married on 11/17/1919 Edith M. Cameron, daughter of Milton and Beulah Cameron of Damascus, Ohio.

- 0 -

Hiram-Edith Hadley had five children, Ada Marie, Gladys Elaine, Thelma Jean and Milton Robert.

Ada Marie, born 8/20/1920, married on 3/28/1941 Marvin H. Thacker, born 11/8/1918, son of LeRoy and Ethel Thacker. Their daughters are Susan Lee, born 9/22/1943, and Deborah Jane, born 8/20/1948.

Gladys Elaine, born 8/11/1921 married James R. Wegener, born 6/25/1918, son of Harvey L. and Miriam Wegener. Their daughters are Katherine Elaine, born 3/25/1943; Patricia Ann, born 6/25/1945; and Carolyn Marie, 6/25/1946.

Thelma Jean, born 8/18/1922 married on 11/3/1950 Major Mark A. Eaton, Jr. 5/6/1919, son of Mark and Wilda Eaton. Their children are Christine Cameron, born 12/6/1951 and Kimberly K., born 9/7/1954.

Milton Robert Hadley; born 8/25/1927 married on 1/1/1946 Jeanne Young, born 2/2/1928, daughter of Dwight Young. Their son is Steven Robert Hadley 12/6/1951, who is of the sixth generation of the Hadleys of Hendricks County.

Charles L. Hadley, (8/23/1865-9/15/1958), son of Hiram-Mary Elizabeth, married on 7/7/1890 Mable Burdick (8/17/1867-3/14/1955) at McCool, Nebraska. She was the daughter of Oscar and Ellen Burdick of Rome, New York. Charles-Mable were parents of Gladys Ellen, Mary Beryl and Gertrude Louise.

Gladys Ellen (9/24/1891-2/25/1921) married on 6/24/1914 Virgil Pike, son of Jesse Cassius and Laura (Gunn) Pike. Their children are Nancy Ellen who died as an infant; Charles Edward, born 8/13/1950; and Stephen Douglas, born 8/20/1952.

Mary Beryl, born 2/24/1893, married on 6/2/1919 Walter Sanderson, born 6/12/1883, son of Christopher and Frances Sanderson of Owosso, Michigan. Secondly she married on 10/22/1958 Don B. Jessup of Plainfield.

- 0 -

Gertrude Louise, daughter of Charles-Mable Hadley, born 1/24/1897 married on 10/17/1915 at Indianapolis Hubert Garriott, born 8/11/1894, son of Charles Frederick and Elizabeth (Stalker) Garriott of Scottsburg, Indiana. Their children were Gertrude Louise, Hubert M. Jr. who died as a child, and Jo Ann.

Gertrude Louie, born 7/10/1916-married on 12/27/1933 Glen Hoffbauer, born 10/13/1911, son of Raymond and Lita (Lohmann) Hoffbauer. Their daughter Marcia Ray, born 9/18/1934 married on 9/1956 Robert Kenneth Ray, born 7/17/1934, son of William and Greta Ray. Marcia-Robert are parents of Lisa Louise, born 9/21/1957, and Eric Bowman, born 9/18/1959.

Jo Ann (8/29/1925-3/17/1959) married 6/12/1946 at Cincinnati Gene R. Mooney, born 6/12/1924, son of George and Stella (Reinhart) Mooney. Their children are Cynthia Jane, born 7/14/1949; Jeffry Hadley, born 4/4/1951; and Amie Joe, born 9/29/1953.

- 0 -

Lucinda Hadley, (7/2/1867-12/13/1912) daughter of Hiram-Elizabeth, married on 11/14/1887 Morton Edgar Patterson (3/27/1862-9/29/1923), son of Morris and Sarah (Helton) Patterson of Fairmount, Nebraska. Their children were Jessie Floy, born 8/15/1889; Giles Franklin, born 1/25/1895; Ralph, born 2/23/1901; and Alice (10/18/1910-3/4/1920). No further record is available.

FAMILY OF GILES HADLEY-MARY HORNADAY

James Giles Hadley (7/22/1869-2/24/1947), son of Hiram-Elizabeth and great grandson of Jeremiah-Mary, married on 11/?/1904 Mary Hornaday (4/4/1870-1/9/1951), daughter of Anson and Sarah (Hanna) Hornaday. (See Hornaday history, Chapter IX).

Giles-Mary's two sons were James (1/19/1906-10/13/1939) (unmarried) and Robert, born 1/14/1909, who married on 3/7/1935 Garnet Maris Sims, daughter of Frank and Stella (Maris) Sims. Robert-Garnet are parents of Janet Ann, born 11/7/1940; and Alice Joyce, born 8/27/1944. Janet and Alice are of the sixth generation of the Hadleys of Hendricks County, of the ninth in America.

David Franklin Hadley, born 1871, seventh child of Hiram-Mary Elizabeth, married first September 1897 Jessie Arnold, and second, on 6/28/1933, Nellie V. Green, born 5/12/1876, daughter of Taylor and Susan (Hadley) Green, with no issue of either marriage.

- 0 -

Nancy M. Hadley (11/30/1841- ?) seventh child of Elias-Lucinda, married in 1865 Dudley Green (8/1/1936-6/8/1908), son of Morton and Priscilla Green of Plemington, Kentucky. Their son Hadley Elias (7/16/1868-1954) married Jessie Manker, who died 1956; and their first son George Manker Green, died without issue.

Morton Green, second son of Nancy-Dudley, born 1873, died as a young man.

- 0 -

FAMILY OF MARY AND GILES HARDIN

Mary, (9/16/1845-11/20/1919) daughter of Elias-Lucinda Hadley married on 12/24/1860 Giles Hardin, son of James Hardin, Jr. of Seven Mile, Ohio. Their children were Clara Belle, George W., Lucinda and Lee H. Hardin.

Clara Belle (6/27/1862-10/22/1924) married Jerry Truster (1863-1922), son of Louis Truster of Collinsville, Ohio. Their children were Edgar, Edith, Mary, Nellie and Walter.

Edgar, born 8/13/1886, first son of Clara-Jerry, married on 4/15/1908 Bertha B. Beiser, born 8/7/1885, daughter of Adam Beiser. Their children were Roy, Marion, Ruth, Naomi.

Roy, born 3/5/1910, of Collinsville, is unmarried.

Marion Earl, born 8/31/1914 married on 4/3/1942 Martha Figgins, born 7/1/1918, daughter of William and Florence Figgins of Warren, Ohio. Their son Jerry Truster, born 2/16/1943, lives at Columbus, Ohio.

Ruth L., born 9/19/1920 married on 8/2/1941 Chris Brunner, son of Chris and Mary Brunner of Collinsville. Their children are Karen Lynne, born 8/13/1945; and Timothy Chris, born 4/8/1949.

Naomi Louise, born 9/8/1923, fourth child of Edgar-Bertha Truster, married on 8/1949 Ernest R. Moore, born 4/8/1919, of Trenton, Ohio.

- 0 -

George Washington Hardin (1/3/1866-3/6/1915), second son of Mary Hadley-Giles Hardin, married on 12/14/1892 Catherine Connaroe (3/18/1866-10/11/1941), daughter of Robert and Margaret Connaroe of Camden, Ohio.

Their one son, Clyde L. Hardin, born 9/2/1894, married on 11/27/1921 Donna Shaffer, born 8/5/1899. Their two children are George Richard and Donna Jean.

Dr. George Richard Hardin, born 4/30/1923 married on 7/30/1948 Marian Wonnell, born 12/31/1934, daughter of Harry and Kathryn Wunnell of Hamilton, Ohio. Their daughters are Kathryn Sue, born 4/16/1952; and Nancy, born 8/17/1957.

Donna Jean, born 4/8/1928 married on 6/19/1954 Richard Herr, born 3/24/1929, of Rockhill, Missouri. Their children are Christopher, born 1/1/1956; and Janet, born 8/12/1957.

Lucinda Hardin (1/6/1886-12/22/1939), third child of Giles-Mary Hardin, married on 6/27/1895 Robert Todd Finlay (4/4/1867-12/30/1932), son of John and Mary (Todd) Finlay of Somerville, Ohio. Their children were Scott, Mary, Erma, Raymond, Esther, Edith and James.

Scott Hardin Finlay (7/26/1896-6/30/1954) married on 6/18/1919 Ethel Becket, born 6/25/1893, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Beckett of Collinsville. Their daughter, Betty Lou, born 7/5/1921, married Richard Cox Nein on 7/8/1921 of Middletown and their three sons are Richard Eliot, born 10/4/1947, Scott Raymond, born 4/13/1951; and Thomas Allen Nein, born 10/22/1956.

Mary Edna Finlay, born 9/6/1898, married on 8/3/1921 Lee Burns Wilson, born 10/16/1892, son of Charles and Ella (Burns) Wilson. They live at Seven Mile, Ohio.

Erma Luella Finlay, born 12/10/1900, married on 10/27/1927 Jacob J. Ross, born 4/17/1896, son of John J. Ross. They live at Middletown, Ohio.

Raymond Merle Finlay, born 6/17/1905, fourth child of Lucinda-Robert, married on 4/4/1932 Catherine Mullen, daughter of Joseph Mullen. Of Hamilton, Ohio, they have two sons. Joseph Merle, born 12/2/1933, married on (9/?/1954) Linda Hay, born 1933, daughter of Mrs. Lillian Hay. Of Fairfield, Ohio, they have John Merle, born 6/5/1955; and Sharon Lynne, born 4/26/1957. Raymond-Catherine's second son John Scott Finlay, born 4/1/1936 is in Denver, Colorado as of 1961, attending college.

Edith Alene and Esther Pauline, born 1/4/1909, twin daughters of Robert-Lucinda, were married, respectively, on 6/18/1936 to Harper Bickett, born 1/22/1903, son of William A. Bickett, and 9/9/1932 to Edward E. Malcom, born 9/9/1903, son of E. E. and Nannie Malcom of Jefferson City, Tennessee. Edith-Harper, of Xenia, Ohio, are parents of Vera Ellen, born 4/31/1937; Martha Ann, born 7/5/1941, and Dora Jean, born 1/13/1945. Esther-Edward of Seven Mile, Ohio are parents of Robert Edward, born 4/29/1933; Mary Lee, born 10/27/1934, who married on 6/8/1957 Arnold W. Sonander Jr. of Springfield, Ohio; William Emmet, born 2/25/1936; Paul Scott, born 7/21/1938, and Nancy Lou, born 7/18/1946.

James Earle Finlay, born 6/10/1910, son of Robert-Lucinda, married on 10/26/1937 Rose Wirsing, born 2/20/1913 daughter of William H. Wirsing of Collinsville, Ohio. Their children are Sue Ann, born 4/16/1939; Ruth Elizabeth, born 4/3/1941; Robert Todd, born 1/22/1953; and Mary Jane born 1/20/1956.

Edith Truster (12/24/1887-1932), daughter of Clara Hardin-Jerry Truster, granddaughter of Mary Hadley-Giles Hardin, and greatgranddaughter of Elias Hadley-Lucinda Carter, married on 2/19/1908 William Ledwell son of Orlando Rollin Ledwell of Collinsville, Ohio. Their daughter Dorothy Alice married George Bowman of Collinsville. They are parents of Sue Ann and Dorothy Louise Bowman. Dorothy married Waemath of Phoenix, Arizona, and they have daughter, Michele Louise, who is of the eighth generation of the Hadleys of Hendricks County and of 11th in America.

- 0 -

Mary Truster (1/11/1890-8/14/1959), daughter of Clara Hardin-Jerry Truster, married on 3/6/1907 John Gerber, son of Frederick Gerber of Collinsville, Ohio. Their daughter Lucille married Robert B. Ramsdell of Middletown, Ohio. Lucille-Robert's son Robert Jr. married Monica Schluzmus and they are parents of Cynthia Jane and Robert Ramsdell.

Mark-John's daughter Clara Elizabeth died on 6/3/1931. Their son Fred E. Gerber, born 1910, married in 1933 Fearn Anita Winkle, born 1912. Of West Middletown, Ohio, Fred-Fearn are parents of Patricia Ann Gerber, born 1936, who married in 1956 James Simmons who are parents of Judith Lynn, born 1957; and David Scott, born 1961.

Fred-Fearn's son Jerry Lee Gerber, born 1937 married in 1949 Cleo Steiner and they are parents of Rita Marie, born 1959; and Marcia Ann, born 1961. Fred-Fearn's son Kenneth Ray Gerber, born 1941, married in 1953 Carolyn Richards and they are parents of Michael Alan Gerber, born 1958; Randy Lee, born 1959; and Scott Richard, born 1961.

Paul Gerber, 3/23/1913, son of Fred-Fearn, married on 9/24/1935 Mary Louise Beiser, born 4/18/1916, daughter of William and Emma Besier. Of Hamilton, Ohio, Paul-Mary are parents of Carol Sue and Dale Gerber.

Mary Louise Gerber, fifth child of Fred-Fearn, married Thomas Ortman and they have three sons, Tom, David and John.

Ruth Jeanette, daughter of John Gerber-Mary Trustes, married Chester March. Their daughter, Peggy Lou married Richard Sheid. Peggy-Richard's children are Pamela and Gregory Sheid.

In terms of the Hadleys of Hendricks County, the grandchildren of Fred and Fearn (Winkle) Gerber are of the eighth generation and of the 11th generation in America.

John Gerber, Jr., 1/8/1924 married on 8/26/1944 Jean Hardin daughter of Jesse Mac and Grace Violet Hardin of Hardin County, Ohio. Their children are Harriet Jane, born 3/4/1945; Douglas Eugene, born 6/12/1946; Stephen Edward, born 4/11/1948; and John Hardin Gerber III, born 7/12/1950.

- 0 -

THE NELLIE TRUSTER-JAMES HANLON FAMILY

Nellie Lucille Truster, born 10/4/1897, fourth child of Jerry and Clara (Hardin) Truster, married on 12/9/1914 James William Hanlon, born 10/2/1888, at Ellenboro, West Virginia.

Nellie and James, of Clifton, West Virginia, are parents of Forrest Eugene, James Keith and Bernice Elaine.

Forrest, born 10/25/1915 at Greensfork, Indiana, married on 3/14/1945 Hester Lawetta Layfield, born 9/18/1920 at Cairo, West Virginia. Of Kensington, Maryland, Forrest-Hester are parents of William Edward, born 8/7/1946, and Jay Brian, born 7/29/1947.

James Keith Hanlon, born 3/13/1918 Hamilton, Ohio, married on 6/1/1947 Marjorie Chloe Treadway, born 6/11/1927. Of Clifton, West Virginia, James-Marjorie are parents of James, Jr., born 3/1/1951; Dwight Sherman, born 3/39/1953; Stephen Eugene, born 9/15/1954; Mona Eileen, born 9/16/1955; and Martha Maureen, born 8/14/1959.

Bernice Elaine Hanlon, born 1/12/1920 at Somerville, Ohio, married on 6/14/1945 Clarence Edward Winkler, born 5/7/1909. Of Bloomington, Maryland, Clarence-Bernice are parents of Jerry David, born 5/27/1946; and Sharon LaVerne Winkler, born 9/14/1947.

Nellie Truster-James Hanlon's grandchildren are of the seventh generation of the Hadleys of Hendricks County and of the tenth in America.

- 0 -

FAMILY OF WALTER J. AND ANNA (SHUCK) TRUSTER.

Walter J. Truster, born 12/20/1899, son of Jerry and Clara Belle (Hardin) Truster, is a grandson of Giles Hardin-Mary Hadley and greatgrandson of Elias Hadley-Lucinda Carter.

Walter married on 1/24/1920 Anna M. Shuck, born 6/2/1904, daughter of John and Frances Shuck and they had 11 children; Jane, Margaret, Dorothy, Betty, Beverly, Virginia, Constance, Walter, Jacqueline, Jerry and Ronald.

Jane, born 1/9/1921, married on 11/19/1939, Edwin F. Sites, born 10/25/1917, son of Harry and Sue Sites. They are parents of Edwin, Jr., born 1/10/1941; and Sue Ann, born 10/11/1947.

Margaret, born 4/1/1923, married on 5/?/1941 Joseph Hance, born 3/6/1922, son of Charles and Margaret Hance; their daughter is Margaret A. Hance, born 2/21/1942. Margaret secondly married on 11/14/1947 Albert Donley, born 11/12/1923, son of George and Anna Donley, and their son is James A. Donley, born 2/21/1958.

Dorothy, born 1/15/1925, married on 11/2/1946 Randall Elliott, born 7/7/1920, son of Randall and Anna Elliott and their children are Stephen R., born 8/26/1947; and Deborah, born 1/17/1954.

Betty E., born 12/31/1926, married on 11/7/1945 Clifford Schwatka, born 12/17/1923, son of Charles and Myrtle Schwatka, and their children are Clifford C., born 9/24/1946; Walter V., born 9/27/1947; Sheila, born 10/28/1950; and Johanna M., born 1/13/1952. Betty E. secondly married on 7/3/1953 Joseph Kane, son of John and Anna Kane, and they are parents of Virginia, born 12/31/1955.

Beverly, born 4/12/1929, married on 10/11/1947 Joseph Kite, born 7/17/1924 son of Joseph and Isabelle Kite and their children are Joseph, born 8/7/1950; and Johanna, born 4/26/1952.

Virginia, born 2/23/1932, married on 4/29/1949 Daniel Harrison, born 11/25/1946 son of Eugene and Lucille Harrison and their children are Lynn S., born 2/11/1953; and Sharon L., born 4/7/1955.

Constance J., born 3/15/1935 married on 6/9/1953 Alvin Buckshetsky, born 3/20/1932, son of Alvin and Jessie Buckshetsky, and their son is Wayne A., born 12/29/1954.

Walter L. Truster, born 11/29/1937, eighth child of Walter-Anna, married on 2/25/1956 Louis A. Whilden, born 8/11/1939, daughter of Floyd and Altha Whilden, and their daughter is Lois, born 6/21/1958.

Jacqueline, born 9/2/1939, married on 12/31/1956 Charles Bramble, born 1/6/1935, son of Charles and Edith Bramble, and they are parents of Charles J., born 3/12/1957; and Irene Beverly, born 11/29/1959.

Walter-Anna's 10th and 11th children are Jerry H., born 12/17/1942, and Ronald L., born 6/11/1945.

- 0 -

DESCENDANTS OF JANE HADLEY-HIRAM GREENE

Jane Hadley (12/16/1845-12/16/1927) ninth child of Elias/Lucinda and granddaughter of Jeremiah-Mary, married in 1864 Hiram Andrew Lindsay Greene (3/8/1840-1/30/1913), and they were the parents of two children, Otis Webster and Dorinda.

Otis Webster Greene (10/25/1865-8/4/1957) married in 1897 Gertrude Johnson, daughter of Albert and Mary Ellen (Snoddy) Johnson of Indianapolis. Their two daughters are Marian Greene, born 6/11/1899, librarian at Ft. Benjamin Harrison Officers Club; and Emily, born 8/30/1905, who married on 12/16/1956 Lee James Nelson son of William L. and Christine Mary Nelson.

Dorinda Greene 4/18/1874-6/6/1959 married 10/18/1899 Dr. Ralph Gregory Morgan son of John and Mary Gregory Morgan and their son James Greene Morgan 1/13/1901-8/16/1926 married 8/16/1920 Mildred Foxworthy of Indianapolis. They had no children.

- 0 -

DESCENDANTS OF DAVID HADLEY-ANNA CASELEY

David Hadley 11/26/1847-12/34/1938, tenth son of Elias-Lucinda, married 1872 Anna Caseley 9/7/1847-12/26/1927 of Binsted Hall, Lancestershire, England. Their children were Frankie 1876-1882; Jennie 3/23/1874-12/26/1947, and David Arthur 6/21/1180 who married 1902 Ethel Pounds 10/29/1881-2/29/1910 daughter of Price and Susan Pounds of Danville, Indiana.

Myron Clare 12/29/1908, son of David Arthur-Ethel married 8/31/1938 Frances Scheitema, daughter of Milo Scheitema. Their son, David Arthur II 4/2/1945 is of the sixth generation of the Hadleys of Hendricks County and of the ninth in America. Myron also adopted Frances' two children, Ann C. and Donald Milo.

David Arthur secondly married 6/29/1916 Lucy Ward 12/17/1881 daughter of Francis Asbury and Mary Elizabeth (Taylor) Ward, and their daughter Lucy Hadley 8/20/1921 married 12/24/1944 Dr. Alvin LeRoy Henry, son of George and Mable Henry. Their five children are Beth Louise 4/6/1949; Sue Jane 7/10/1951; Max Allen 12/5/1953; Gail Lynn 7/18/1956 and John Leslie 6/17/1959.

- 0 -

DESCENDANTS OF ENOS HADLEY-MARY ANN LEWIS

Enos Hadley 2/2/1849-11/1/1888, 11th child of Elias/Lucinda, married 12/28/1872 Mary Ann Lewis 15/1849-3/11/1931 daughter of William and Delilah Lewis of Plainfield, and they had five children: William Lewis, Carden Wright; Robert Byron; Lucinda Deliah and Oscar Earl.

William Lewis Hadley, born 1873 married Ella Jagers, and they had two daughters, Mildred Delilah 4/26/1904, born in Quaker Valley, Kansas, who married Louis L. Brown of Lucca, North Dakota and had no children; and Gladys L. 3/30/1905 who married 3/29/1928 Walter C. Cook of Newberg, Oregon. Their daughter Mildred Marie married G. Richard Powel. Both Mildred and Richard are Quaker ministers.

Carden W. Hadley, born 1874 married Wilhelmina Melville of Lewiston, Idaho, and they were parents of Carden W., Jr., 10/17/1918.

Robert Byron Hadley 1876 married 8/2/1907 Elizabeth Sherman of Colfax, Washington. Their daughter Frances Mabel Hadley 10/30/1909 married 12/7/1934 Gordon Sanderson and they are the parents of Robert Gordon 12/27/1941; Linda Loreen 12/21/1941 and Susan Irene 4/10/1946. Robert-Elizabeth's second daughter Mary Virginia Hadley 7/7/1914 married 11/20/1934 Charles McKenzie and they have two adopted children, James and Judy Ann.

Lucinda Delilah Hadley 3/2/1878-4/26/1952 married 1/24/1900 Barrett Young Rainey 3/8/1878-9/26/1933 son of Sarah Caldonia Rainey, and they had two sons, Hadley Rainey and Homer E. Rainey.

Hadley Rainey born 3/27/1901 at Galena, Kansas married 11/12/1932 Hazel Frye 3/23/1905 daughter of Berle and Minnie Frye and their daughter Carol Ann was born 8/28/1942 at Portland, Oregon.

Homer E. Rainey born 3/15/1903 at Ouray, Colorado, married 2/14/1934 Reva Courtway daughter of Charles Frederick and Prudence Courtway, and their son Barrett Frederick born 8/19/1936 at Yakima, Washington married 9/7/1957 Frances Dawn Denney daughter of Woodrow Frost and Margaret Virginia (Lynch) Denney. Barrett/Frances have a son Brian Eric born 9/27/1958. Homer-Reva also adopted Marilyn Irene 4/31/1938 who married 10/19/1957 Leonard Foss.

Oscar Earl Hadley, fifth child of Enos-Mary Ann, 1886-
 _____, married 11/23/1932 Anita McConnell of Yakima, Washington. They adopted Robert Earl Rainey Hadley born 12/31/1928 and their son Peter Barrett 2/27/1932 is deceased.

- 0 -

Emma Hadley 12/5/1851-11/4/1889, 12th child of Elias/Lucinda, married 1872 Harlan Weer, and they had two daughters Callie, 3/10/1875-7/12/1893 and Mary Jane born 6/8/1880, neither of whom married.

- 0 -

Susan Hadley 6/20/1854-7/30/1943, 13th child of Elias/Lucinda, married 10/7/1874 Taylor Green son of Harry Ellis and Mary Ann (Vaughn) Green. Their one son died in infancy and their daughter Nellie V. Green 4/12/1876 married 6/28/1955 David Franklin Hadley son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Martin) Hadley. Their second daughter Adelaide May 4/22/1880-3/_/1910 married 9/_/1908 Harvey Durferre and their daughter Adelaide Green Durferre born 3/18/1910 is unmarried.

- 0 -

THE ADDIE HADLEY-WILLIAM JOHNSON FAMILY

Addie (Adelaide?) Hadley 12/10/1855-2/12/1943 married 10/14/1885 William Johnson 7/11/1851-42/21/1916 son of Robert Clinhard Johnson of High Point, North Carolina. Their son John Raymond Johnson 10/12/1886-7/20/1960 married 8/2/1914 Mae Cox daughter of Zimri W. and Elizabeth (Wyer) Cox. John-Mae's daughter Rosalind 1/7/1918 married 7/23/1950 William T. Plummer son of William Bray and Louise (York) Plummer.

Addie-William's second son, Taylor Hadley Johnson 11/17/1890-4/5/1947 married 10/16/1919 Adah May Jones 4/1/1891 daughter of Joseph F. and Marcia (Eaton) Jones. They had four children, Eleanor Ann 7/20/1920 who married 2/1/1942 William Alexander 3/4/1918 son of William Ernest and Inez (Cutshaw) Alexander and their children are Nancy Ann 11/11/1943 and Thomas William 2/27/1946.

Taylor-Adah's other children were Richard Taylor Johnson 9/27/1925-2/6/1928; David Hadley Johnson 7/4/1930 and Janet Carol Johnson 7/23/1934.

- 0 -

FAMILY OF OSCAR HADLEY-EMMA TALBOTT

Oscar Hadley 4/3/1858-4/1/1918, 15th child of Elias/Lucinda (See also Chapter II) married 3/10/1880 Emma Talbott 12/8/1861-2/22/1921 daughter of Lorenzo Dow and Nancy Towles (McCoun) Talbott of New Maysville, Indiana. They had three children, Chester, Vivian and Nancy.

Chester Talbott Hadley 2/26/1882 (Plainfield)-2/14/1848 (Jacksonville, Florida) (see Chapter II) married 2/18/1909 Loueze Elizabeth Vial, born 7/31/1890 daughter of John Brady and Love Delight (Christ) Vial of Terre Haute, Indiana. Their son Oscar Vial Hadley 6/10/1910 married 9/29/1934 Hortense Margaret Alexander 1/23/1914 daughter of Samuel Jay and Helen (Thiery) Alexander. Of Plainfield, Indiana, Oscar V.-Margaret are parents of Elizabeth Ann 10/7/1941 and Lucinda 12/24/1944.

Chester secondly married Edna Murgittroyd of Jacksonville, Florida, with no issue of this marriage.

Vivian Hadley 7/16/1885 (Plainfield)-8/6/1951 (Kansas City, Missouri) married 12/25/1906 Dr. Thomas Albert Bryan 9/9/1878 (Brookfield, Missouri)-6/16/1942, son of Thomas Albert and Cynthia Isabelle (Farmer) Bryan. Their daughter Jean Hadley Bryan 3/29/1910 married 11/11/1933 Stewart Martin Johnson 7/4/1907 (New Hampton, Missouri)-8/27/60 (Kansas City), Stewart, for some years the sales manager of the Greenlease Cadillac Agency at Kansas City, and Jean have no children. He was a son of William Grant and Niema (Martin) Johnson.

Nancy Hadley 10/20/1888 (Plainfield) married 8/4/1918 Herbert H. Eickhoff 12/4/1892 Woodburn, Indiana - 1/10/1950 Indianapolis, son of the Rev. Frederick H. and Elizabeth (Kern) Eickhoff. The Rev. Eickhoff was a Lutheran minister. Herbert was an official of Van Camp Co. for many years. Their son John Thomas Eickhoff 10/14/1920 married 6/20/1946 Leila Jean Gilbert 2/16/1920, daughter of a Christian minister, the Rev. Alfred Norris Gilbert and Mrs. Leota (Mull) Gilbert. Their children are Nancy Suzanne 4/27/1950 (Indianapolis) and Frederick Thomas 10/3/1956 (Lafayette, Indiana).

Nancy-Herbert Eickhoff's second son is James Edward 7/24/1923 (Indianapolis) who married 2/19/1949 Joan Sexson 12/4/1927, daughter of Bert Jonas and Alice Marie (Shipman) Sexson. Their children are James E. Jr. 12/14/1949 (Marion, Ohio) and Jeanene 4/16/1952 (Columbus, Ohio).

The youngest generation of Eickhoffs is of the sixth generation of the Hadleys of Hendricks County in Indiana, the ninth in America.

- 0 -

DESCENDANTS OF ARTHUR HADLEY-IDA BINFORD

Arthur 8/8/1850 Plainfield-9/3/1922 Danville, 16th child of Elias Hadley-Lucinda Carter, married 12/25/1883 Ida Binford 3/18/1866-9/30/1943, daughter of Aquila Binford and his wife Martha, a Quaker minister, of Thorntown, Indiana. Their children included Walter Elias (see Chapter II).

Walter E. 12/30/1888 Thorntown first married 6/24/1914 Bernice Sears 7/28/1894-12/20/1918, daughter of Tide Marshall and Glencora (Roach) Sears of Danville. Their daughter Mary Elizabeth 3/16/1916 Indianapolis who married 7/3/1941 Louis Allen Kent of Danville is mother of Susan Louana 3/31/1945 and Sara Elizabeth 7/29/1946, both born at South Bend, Indiana.

Walter E. secondly married 6/21/1921 Amie Martin, daughter of Robert S. and Rachael (Herod) Martin of Lebanon, Indiana. Their son Robert Arthur Hadley 7/27/1922 married 10/5/1943 Bernardine Leone Walbrink daughter of Chester and Maybelle (Briggs) Walbrink. Their children are Sheryl Lynne 9/25/1945, David William 4/7/1950 and Robert Bruce 9/15/1956, all born at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Susan and Sara Kent and Sheryl, David and Robert Hadley, grandchildren of Walter, who is great grandson of Jeremiah, are of the sixth generation of Hadleys of Hendricks County and of the ninth generation in American.

- 0 -

Arthur Hadley-Ida Binford's first daughter was Martha B. 7/23/1885 Plainfield, unmarried. Others were Ruth and Esther, twins, 1/3/1897 Plainfield. Ruth, unmarried, lives at Plainfield; Esther died in infancy. Arthur-Ida's fifth child, Helen 4/7/1899 Plainfield married 7/18/1944 Edmund Maurice Evans 12/22/1882-11/18/1948. They had no children.

- 0 -

The four children of Elias-Lucinda who died in infancy were Ruhamia 9/18/1833, James 8/17/1834, and Ann and Ruth Ann, for whom birthdates have become lost.

- 0 -

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN HADLEY-EDITH CARTER

John Hadley 11/27/1804-3/6/1863, second son of Jeremiah-Mary, married 8/12/1824 Edith Carter 7/3/1801-2/28/1839, daughter of Mordecai and Ann (Cox) Carter of Collinsville, Ohio.

Their nine children all born at Plainfield were Mordecai, born and died 5/28/1825; Mary Ann, who married a Hornaday; * Nancy J. who married a Harding^(g); Jeremiah W.; Dorinda; ~~Telitha~~; Minerva; Almond, and Watson.

Jeremiah, John's second son, is chronicled xii/ as having gone West to Kansas in 1855 to take charge of a Quaker mission near the present site of Kansas City, Missouri.

* m. John W. Hardin of Butler Co., OH

Whom he married and when are not shown; his sons are listed as John Milton, Tobias Julian, Henry and James.

John Milton Hadley, who was the father of Herbert S. who was Governor of Missouri c. 1910, was in fact the son of Jeremiah (who married Rachel Cox), son of John (who married Hannah Allen), son of Jeremiah (who married Mary Dickey), son of Joshua I and Patience Brown Hadley vi/.

Thus, while the history of Jeremiah, son of John, son of Jeremiah, son of Joshua II, son of Joshua I, may be accurately shown in the second paragraph above, the genealogy of Governor Hadley shows that he is a collateral and not lineal descendant of the line of the Hadleys of Hendricks County. That is, his ancestor is Jeremiah who was the uncle of the Jeremiah who founded the family which is the subject of this history.

Watson, John-Edith's ninth child who died 1856, had married in July, 1854 Louisa Ballard b. 6/28/1836. Their one son, Levi Everett Hadley born 1855, married Nancy Jane Collier, and Levi-Nancy were parents of a daughter, Minerva Louisa, who married a Sanders.

John-Edith's daughter Minerva died 1873 married Pleasant Almond died 1907 of Plainfield. xiii/ and they had four children, Theopholis and Sarah who died young; Roscoe, and John Hadley Almond born 10/12/1865.

John Hadley Almond (there is also a gravemarker for John Almond Hadley at Maple Hill, Plainfield) married 3/13/1889 Emma J. Hadley, daughter of Zimri and Luretha Hadley of Morgan County. John-Emma were parents of Luretha died 1913; Eliza, born 6/10/1895; Laura born 4/21/1896; and Earl C. born 9/2/1898.

John Hadley after the death of Edith in February xiv/ married in August that year Lydia Gunn, a widow, born 11/1/1804, and they were the parents of Martha D. Hadley who married a Brannon.

This report on the descent of John-Edith necessarily is highly incomplete. Whether some of those not recorded died young or without male descendants to carry on the family name, or whether they went West as many young people of their generation did and so disappeared from family knowledge, is not known. All that is known at this time is reported above.

The Hadleys of Hendricks County, Indiana

Chapter IV

"Be strong and of good courage, for unto this people shalt thou divide for an inheritance the land...do according to all the law...the Lord thy God is with thee wherever thou goest." -- Joshua 1:6,7,9.

It was said of those who crossed the Appalachians down into the valleys of the Ohio, the Mississippi and Missouri and pushed the frontiers of freedom to the Pacific shore that "the cowards never started and the weak never arrived. With courage and resourcefulness they built the American empire."

Anon., quoted by S. H. Pettengill

No one can be free till all are free; no one can be perfectly moral till all are moral; no one can be perfectly happy till all are happy.--Herbert Spencer.

Why and How They Came
To Hendricks County

Jeremiah standing on the slave side of the river awaiting the arrival of the ferryboats upon which to load his wagon train to take his people across into free country, irresistibly would be reminded of his father's Biblical namesake facing a comparable crossing. Just as surely, he would quote the pertinent parts of God's instructions preparing Joshua to lead his people across the Jordan.

There, on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River across from Cincinnati, and then, sometime in the late fall of 1811, Jeremiah quite probably had to emphasize the fact that he was quoting. Otherwise the young members of the group might not have known it. For their common everyday speech, in conversation and in writing and in most of their reading, was almost the exact English used in the King James Bible (and by William Shakespeare, among others). This language was to continue to be used by the descendants of early English-

descended settlers in rural areas till near the start of the 20th Century.*

(In 1600, James I was enthroned amidst the crescendo of the religious-theological-liturgical-sectarian differences which had been increasing for a century in England. Out of his reign, in 1611, came a new and jointly-agreed-upon translation of the Bible into "simple, stately, sincere" English which "could be accepted and used universally." It was The Bible for the next 300 years. No book, it is said, ever affected the life and language and literature of a whole people as this one was to do in England and related lands).

The Quaker exodus from North Carolina had not taken so long nor had it been so arduous as the Biblical flight from Egypt. Still, the Hadleys and their friends and relations knew both that they had had a rough trip and that what was still ahead could be rougher yet. The country through which they had come -- northwest N. Carolina, southwestern Virginia, and north-northwest from the Cumberland mountains through the grass country around Lexington, Kentucky -- was relatively free of "varmints and destructives." Vii, xiii/. While the wild game they encountered was not generally dangerous and the Indians not too hostile, the trail had been anything but easy.

The double spans of oxen yoked to the Hadley wagons were of the tan Danish breed, or of the "reds", or cross-breeds. The reds were an almost indigenous North Carolina type originally bred by the Dutch around New Amsterdam from what had been the basic wild cattle of England. (They still can be found in the hills of North Carolina). Sturdier work kine was never known. The people, too, from eldest to youngest, had been well-conditioned for the trip, by ~~l~~efetimes of sun-up to sun-down labor.

- - - - -

*It still prevails in many Quaker families and in part in some Quaker communities. It is used almost generally in meetings of non-Hicksite Friends. The second person singular pronoun "thee" is used in place of "you" quite commonly among such Quakers, and its possessive forms, "thy" and "thine" frequently are more usual than "your" or "yours." On almost any Saturday afternoon or evening in a country club in suburban Philadelphia, one can overhear such bits of conversation as "Thee played that slam bid well, partner," or "Could one bring thee and thy guests a drink, cousin?" or "That ball is thine, friend."

Even so, the people and beasts alike welcomed the breathing spell and the opportunity to see and scent and sense the new lands they were about to enter. Where they had started from was civilization; where they were going was relatively, and in most parts absolutely, a "howling" wilderness. What was across the river was not just the opportunity to "divide for an inheritance the land.", although these highly land-conscious immigrants definitely were not unaware of this. Most importantly what lay across the river was freedom.

(The 1787 Congressional ordinance authorizing establishment of Northwest Territory had provided both freedom of worship and freedom from involuntary servitude).

Back home in and around the village of Hadley, Chatham County and in other communities of what are now Guilford, Orange and Alamance Counties, the dominantly Quaker members of Jeremiah's convoy -- and of scores of preceding and succeeding such trains -- had decided as early as 1800 that this new land was for them. (Chatham County was created by dividing Orange County, in 1771; Alamance in 1849).

The Harrison Land Act of that year had set the minimum price for land in Indiana Territory and for the soon-to-be admitted state of Ohio (1803) at \$2 an acre on 4-year credit terms, and they thought the price was right. And their stern though softly-expressed consciences told them the moral conditions were right, too.

It was probably more apparent than real that one of the principal causes of their mass-movement from the South was the increasing difficulty of competing against slave-owning neighboring farmers. This of course was a problem but Quakers were more concerned with morals than economics (though sometimes reluctantly) and the Northwest beckoned as a matter of principle. They abhorred slavery as a degrading institution, wrong for those who profited by it and wrong for those who had to see it in operation. They wanted their children to grow up in communities free of its taint.

Friends as a group had been actively opposing slavery for more than a hundred years before what they were to call the War Between the States; ~~when~~ they organized the first anti-slavery movement in 1775, when the free-to-slave ratio was about 5-1 in a total United States population of less than three million. They petitioned Congress for emancipation in 1790. (In the census of that year, 21 Hadleys were listed as heads of families in North Carolina).

The North Carolina Quakers -- nearly all Hadley-related --

through Meetings as early as 1750 had commenced to impose standards on their members which increasingly barred any participation in any aspect of the slave commerce, on high spiritual grounds. They were the only religious group in the state to take such a stand, then or ever. VIII, XVI.

North Carolina Friends' religious beliefs ultimately forbade them absolutely "from importing, buying, selling, holding or over-seeing slaves" and enjoined them to speak out, when so moved, against such practices. In 1760, the first year of this radical rule, 13 Friends -- including some Hadleys -- were disowned by their Meetings for violations. VIII/. To be re-admitted, Quakers who had sold slaves had to re-buy and then free them. ("Field hands" could cost as much as \$1800 a head, for a young, healthy negro with a smattering of understanding of what was expected of him or her).

Knowing that Christ was a carpenter and Moses and Mohammed Shepherds, the North Carolina-Indiana Quakers scorned no vocation nor the follower of any vocation because it might have been low on the social scale. They believed it was the individual--his integrity and dignity--that was important. Consciously or unconsciously, they supported a view voiced generations later (in 1958) by Dr. John Gardner, of the Carnegie Foundation: "An excellent plumber is infinitely more admirable than an incompetent philosopher. The society which scorns excellence in plumbing because plumbing is a humble occupation, and tolerates shoddiness in philosophy because it is an exalted activity, will have neither good plumbing nor good philosophy. Neither its pipes nor its theories will hold water."

Thus, whether they were farmers or millers or smiths or wainwrights or tenant-farmers or day-laborers--or lawyers, engineers, doctors, or teachers, or clerks in stores or offices, they believed that so long as they worked their best, they were entitled both to self-respect and to the respect of their peers. They were literate though surrounded by illiteracy; they were an island of tolerance in a sea of intolerance.

Whether their tolerance would have been tested by the current issue of racial integration in tax-supported or state-controlled institutions and facilities is, of course, not now discernible.

But one can be sure that they first of all would have urged moderation, reasonableness, patience, understanding, forbearance--the Golden Rule. One can also imagine that they would have felt "moved" to pray, publicly, fully and probably loudly, for the enlightenment and redemption of the extremists of both sides of the issue. That they would have considered some of the leaders of both elements "trash" would not have lessened the fervor or sincerity of their prayers.

Guided by the "inner light" of their individual consciences, they had deep convictions and were not all reluctant to express them. This was not so much because they felt their intellectual resources could be of value to the community as because of their spiritual and moral belief that they had a duty to stand up and be counted.

Obviously their position on slavery alone would make Quakers seem vastly and uncomfortably different to their North Carolina farm neighbors, starting in the latter half of the 18th century. Not only their moral views, and their extreme willingness to voice them, but their plain (and non-conformist and sometimes almost anarchistically individualistic) ways of living and of earning a livelihood would create friction in an agricultural economy so closely geared to slave labor.

Meantime, there was a cumulation of significant news: George Rogers Clark, acting on commission from Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia had taken Kaskaskia and Vincennes (Indiana) in 1778, thus clearing that part of the territory of its last English armed-claimants; General "Mad Anthony" Wayne's forces had defeated the Northwest Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers (near Maumee, Ohio) in 1796, thus freeing most of Ohio-Indiana territory to the oncoming wave of white settlers into the lands northwest of the Ohio River; Congress in the same year had authorized construction of a road from Wheeling (now West Virginia) to Maysville in Kentucky which was admitted as a state in 1799.

Knowing about the freedom aspects of Northwest territory as well as its rumored economic attractions, Hadleys by 1800 were nearly ready to make a move. But they weren't about to do it--or anything else - before they thought it through.

After careful deliberation and exchanges of counsel, in and out of Quaker Meeting, some of the sons and grandsons of Joshua II and Ruth (Lindley) Hadley, among others, were sped by the prayers and the best horses of their kin on a series of preliminary advance missions. viii/. They were to look for likely new home-sites for a whole community of people anyplace in Northwest Territory, preferably in Ohio or Indiana.

The time was around 1800, probably before 1804, certainly before 1811.

It was on such a trip, where these cautiously-adventurous young men followed in part a trail blazed in 1797 by Daniel Boone, that young Jonathan met the girl whom he would marry in 1823, Ara Carter of Collinsville, Ohio, and Jonathan and David Carter's long friendship commenced. vi,viii,xiii,xiv/.

Touched off by the scouts' reports of the richness of the new land and its relative accessibility, there soon started in Hadley-related families a wave of migration that was to continue 40 years. As quickly as they could advantageously convert their real and personal properties and excess livestock into cash, family groups, after a farewell Meeting with Friends and meetings with friends, would start the trek northwest.

(Commodity prices in 1800 stood at an index level (Warren-Pearson) of 90 with 1910-14=100. This was down from the Revolutionary War's high of 226, in 1779, which was in fact the peak until post-World War II, but the index would rise to 134 by 1806 and to 162 by 1813. The latter reflected the impact of the War of 1812. By 1900 the index had dropped to 56 which was where it had started in 1720. The post-World War I high was 154 in 1920. It would drop to 65 in 1932. Currently it is around 275 down from the peak but on the highest sustained plateau on record).

Even when the route was clearly marked (or blazed) the first wagon-trains that followed it had to clear it of boulders and trees and debris, to lay "corduroys" over boggy spots, to ford streams, and to face and cope with the unexpected difficulties pioneers routinely encounter. And, even when the trail was completely passable, progress was limited to the deliberate pace of the oxen.

Except on 'improved' roads, of which they encountered almost none and these only for short distances, 10 miles a

day must have been about as much as they could do. Because of the religious beliefs of most members of the parties, they certainly would not have traveled on Sundays. Because most of them also had scruples against cooking (or any other kind of unavoidable work) on Sundays, they probably always stopped early on Saturdays so food could be prepared for the morrow.

Other stops were required to re-shod a lame horse, to cure an ox's yoke-galled shoulder, to retread a wheel, to kill a bear or slaughter a fat hog to make lubricating grease for the axles of the heavily-laden wagons, or to allow for the birth of human or animal young enroute. In addition, as cultured people with an ingrained appreciation for beauty in nature, they might sometimes stop over for an extra day or so just to enjoy a newly-discovered waterfall, or rapids, or an unusually handsome forest glade or meadow vista.

What with all of these stops, both necessary and optional, and the not-to-be-hurried gait of the draft cattle, and perhaps occasional visits with friends who'd settled along the way, the less-than-500-air miles between northcentral North Carolina and say Collinsville, Ohio, could have taken two or even three months or longer.

Twenty years later, when many more miles of the trails could be called roads and many more miles of what had been considered roads could be considered improved, it still would take at least one party of newcomers six weeks of "fast" travel, by horse and buggy, to make the trip from Guilford County to Guilford Township. xiii/.

Some parties would start in the summer, to arrive before winter weather set in. Others would wait till after the fall harvest, figuring the freeze would make the bogs and streams more easily passable. Still others would arrive in time for the spring plowing. Whatever the season, however, and whichever of four routes they took, viii/ (see map of main routes, Page 6) the parties of Quakers at the outset calmly considered the difficulties ahead. Then they decided with God's help, individually and collectively sought and "felt", that they not only could do it but that they must do it.

Necessarily, because the roads they were to travel were mainly non-existent, they took only the barest of essentials with them. A few treasured pieces of heirloom furniture, a few cooking utensils, basic tools, a minimum of clothing and bedding, the family Bible, and as much seed grain as could be fitted in, with older women and younger children atop it all, comprised the lading of the

wagons. Only the choicest of the cattle and horses, and sometimes a start of sheen, swine and poultry, accompanied typical wagon trains. vi,viii,xiii/. Dogs and cats foraged along on their own.

In at least one important respect, however, this migration differed from almost all others in history: It was very well equipped with money.

One historian says the wholesale movement of the Quakers into the Northwest took all the ready cash that was available in upper North Carolina for nearly 40 years. As late as 1840, notes of the Bank of North Carolina and the Bank of Cape Fear were as good as gold despite the general paper money depreciation (inflation) of the period. Even in Cincinnati, the then money-center of the West, "Quaker money" was worth face-value. viii/.

(In 1811, Congress failed to renew the charter of the First Bank of U.S., partly because it was 66% British-owned and partly to promote the growth of state banks. This act deprived the government of the central financing it was soon to need for the War of 1812. It also set the stage for the near-future flood of state bank scandals and the general depreciation of currency.)

Thomas Jefferson was president, reelected in 1803; George Washington had just recently died, in 1799, and the Congress in 1800 was meeting in Washington, D. C. for the first time. It was at around this period when Jeremiah and Mary Hadley and their sons and daughters and the friends who were to make the trip with them started making preparations.

Though they probably seldom spoke of it, since it would have seemed immodest to have voiced the comparison, Jonathan Hadley and David Carter must have been constantly conscious of their friendship's Biblical parallel. Perhaps their voices took on a little deeper tone, their eyes shone brighter than usual, when they read from I Samuel 18, 20 and particularly 20:42, "we have sworn both of us in the name of the Lord, saying the Lord be between me and thee and between my seed and thy seed forever." In any case, the prophet Samuel had stated exactly the way it was to be with the 19th Century counterparts of his fiercely gentle story.

No eye-witness or detailed chronicle nor chronology of the North Carolinian Friends' movement Northwest exists, and Quaker records at both ends of the journey are silent

on many details. But these facts can be deduced:

Some of the movers stopped off in Kentucky and Ohio, temporarily or permanently, in settlements they found or founded enroute. Most of those who started the trip to Indiana eventually were to make it. So it was with Jeremiah and Mary and their c.1811 group.

Perhaps when Jeremiah's entourage neared Collinsville in Ohio on the road between Cincinnati and Richmond, Indiana, it was planned only to winter with Ara's and David's people. Mordecai Carter was not only naturally hospitable; he had a houseful of daughters -- and Jeremiah had or soon would have sons of marrying age. And he knew from long ago and more recently through David what sort of folk the Hadleys were. They were exactly of his kind: Gentle. Hardworking. Respected by their neighbors and self-respecting. Moral. God-loving. Provident.

For whatever reason or combination of reasons, part of the Hadleys, including Jeremiah's and Mary's family were to stay near the Carters for 11 years, or from 1811 to 1822, before they completed the trip they'd started. During their stay Mary had four children -- Enos in 1812, Jane in 1813, Orpah in 1817, and Uriah in 1820. vi/.

Except for their births, all record of them -- and of North Carolina-born Ann -- is lost. They probably died at birth or shortly thereafter, possibly in the recurring typhoid epidemics which swept through the area at that time.

(The phrase "died as an infant" unhappily recurs often through the whole 18th, 19th and early 20th century history of the Hadleys -- see Chapter III -- probably for the reason hypothesized above).

As early as when Jeremiah's train arrived at Collinsville, Ohio was relatively much more thickly settled than Indiana. The Hadley's weren't really permanently interested in the second choice of lands available to them. Indiana, with its rich so-called "hard Maple" soil, with its vast central plains still nearly all virgin territory, was the promised land for members of this exodus. Word of conditions filtered back almost constantly to Collinsville from other relatives and friends already in Indiana, mostly in Hendricks and Morgan Counties. It was to result, after a 10-year impact, in the disposition of Ohio-acquired property, the refurnishing and reloading of the trail wagons, the re-yoking of the oxen, and the resumption of the Northwesting.

Mordecai and Ann Carter must have bade the party farewell with highly mixed emotions. They, themselves were

never to leave the part of Ohio to which they'd come in 1800, shortly after their marriage, from their birth place, Chatham County, North Carolina. With this party of pioneers, heading for Richmond to pick up the National Road to head west into the wild country of Indiana, were three young men who would come back one at a time to marry their daughters. Their nephew, David, by then had married Jeremiah's and Mary's eldest daughter, Ruth, vi/, and they were among the departures. They all knew another such meeting of the full families would never occur. That next year, 1823, Jonathan would come back for Ara Carter; John came in 1824 for Edith Carter and later, in 1830, Elias would claim 17 year old Lucinda Carter. VIXIII/.

As time went on, four more of Mordecai's nine sons and daughters would follow their three sisters to Indiana. Seven of them are buried within 20 miles of each other, several in either Maple Hill or Sugar Grove at Plainfield.

(At least four generations of Hadley sons would be named Harlan after one of Ara's, Edith's and Lucinda's brothers, and Carter and Vestal (a Carter name) as middle names would become common among Hadleys).

Day of arrival of the Hadleys in Guilford Township, Hendricks County, Indiana at the end of their nearly 12 year journey from Guilford County, North Carolina, is not known. The year was 1822. Plainfield was not yet even a village; it was a cross-roads settlement mainly of people who'd known each other for at least a generation and in many cases, for many generations going back to Ireland and England.

The Hadleys of Hendricks County

Chapter V

Trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou
dwell in the land and be fed...though a good man
fall, he shall not be utterly cast down...nor his
seed begging bread.....---Psalms 37

What is "right" and what is "wrong" must be determined by
each individual, weighing his decisions on the basis of his
own scholarship, wisdom, courage and integrity.....

Ludwig von Mises

Why North Carolina
Became a Family Site

When Simon II was buried at the side of his wife, Ruth,
in New Garden Meeting Ground in 1756, their son, Joshua I,
born 1703 in Ireland, was in the Shenandoah Valley, in
Virginia within 100 miles of the North Carolina border.
vii,xii/.

Joshua had bought 400 acres in Augusta County (in the
southern part which later became part of Botetourt County)
in 1748 and he made additional land purchases in Virginia in
1750 and 1751. vi,xiv,xxii/. Part of his family was with him,
but most of its members--of both the Rowland and Brown lines--
were in North Carolina where he and they had even more ex-
tensive acreage. Joshua himself lived in North Carolina only
two years, 1758-60. xxii/.

Joshua's eldest son of his first marriage in 1725,
Thomas, had married Ruth Thompson and moved to Cumberland
County, North Carolina, in 1750 viii/. He was the first
merchant in Fayetteville, North Carolina, in 1760.

His descendants, and those of his sisters, Ruth who
married John Marshall and Sarah who married Joseph Fredd,
are numerous from upper North Carolina south. Thomas'
eldest son, Joshua (not to be confused with the numerous
Joshuas in the line of the Hadleys of Hendricks County) and
Joshua's sons Simon and Benjamin (same note as for Thomas'
Joshua), were Revolutionary heroes. They occupy much space
in North Carolina histories.

Most of the nine children of Joshua I and Patience (Brown) Hadley, whom he married in 1735, were also in North Carolina by 1756 in the Piedmont in the northcentral part of the state. viii/.

Not all of the reasons are known for the nearly wholesale movement of the Hadleys south from the ancestral manse of Steyning Manor in New Garden township (now District 8) in New Castle County (near New Castle and Wilmington), Delaware and in Chester County (near Toughkenamon and Kennett Square), Pennsylvania, but there are logical explanations.

For example:

By the time of Simon II's death, his three sons and five daughters had given him 50 grandchildren. viii,xxii/. Many of the grandchildren by that time were married and busily engaged with large and growing families of their own. Simon's fellow English immigrants from Ireland and England, whose lands adjoined his (and occupied nearly all of lower Chester and north-western New Castle Counties), and their children, likewise believed in large families. In short, what happened was that there were simply more people than the available land could support comfortably in the agricultural economy of the 1750s.

Germantown, Pennsylvania had been founded in 1683 but the great wave of German immigration through Philadelphia was not to start until 1710.

In 1717, leasehold rentals (which tenants who had occupied the lands for generations paid their absentee English landlords) were raised sharply in Ireland; the first of the great Irish famines was in 1744. Both events sharply stimulated migration to Pennsylvania.

The Hanover (Windsor) line in England started in 1714 when George I arrived for his coronation. His grandson, George III, ascended the throne in 1760.

Partly as a result of the mounting pressure for land within reasonable traveling distance of the ports of Philadelphia and Chester and Wilmington, commodity prices in those markets rose 41% between 1720 and 1760. This was an alarming rate of rise for that period. Thus high prices as well as a land shortage encouraged what was to be a rapid spread of population from Philadelphia down the valleys south, and particularly down the lush and broad and open Shenandoah.

While Penn's 1683 treaty with the Indians maintained

peaceful relations east of the mountains, in the early 1700's there was almost continual fighting west. The Appalachian Mountains themselves, even when pacific, discouraged westward migration. The north (New York and New Jersey) was as crowded for farm-folk of that era as Pennsylvania, and so were nearby Delaware and Maryland. (New England then Puritan-controlled, was closed to them for religious reasons).

But there were good open routes to new lands south, through the Virginia valleys.

An early Quaker governor of North Carolina, John Archdale, had instituted policies which were to attract many scores of members of the Society of Friends to the relatively unsettled portions of that state by mid-18th century. Those who came to North Carolina were from the "oldest and best" families in Pennsylvania viii/.

Quite possibly the large livestock trade that was to exist between the North Carolina farms and the fattening yards and slaughter houses in Philadelphia by the third quarter of the 18th century got its start from the small herds of cattle and droves of hogs the first Pennsylvania Quakers took south. For almost 50 years there was to be adequate unclosed land through the whole length of the Shenandoah to permit free forage for large-scale on-the-hoff movements of livestock.

Quite probably, too, it was in the business of breeding and buying and selling for the "eastern" market that the North Carolina Hadleys acquired the knowledgeable cattle-and-horse trading reputations they were to bring to Indiana at the turn of the century. It is just as likely that the fine oxen which were to draw the trail wagons west were direct off-spring of the first herds Quakers drove south years earlier.

Hadley village, in Chatham County, North Carolina, was founded viii/ by children of Joshua I and Patience.

Joshua II and his wife, Ruth Lindley, and most of their 16 children lived in and around what is now Alamance County. There their third son, Jeremiah, was born and so was the girl he was to marry and bring to Indiana in the early 1800's, Mary Hornaday.

All of the children of Joshua I and Patience were Quakers and so were all of those of Joshua II and Ruth, at least until they were adults, and most of them were members of the Society all of their lives. Many of the lines of these two generations are still Friends, these several generations later.

The Pennsylvania Quakers of English descent (there were also German, Dutch and some Irish and a few Scotch Quakers) who came to North Carolina in 1725-1750 certainly knew about tobacco and whisky before they arrived. These had been standard articles of commerce for nearly a century all up and down the civilized part of the Eastern seaboard. Probably most of the men knew -- despite Friends' frowns -- the taste of these semi-luxury commodities.

In North Carolina, where light tobacco was a major cash crop, Quakers were allowed to grow it, cure it, process, store and sell it -- but they were not allowed to use it. Or, at least, its use could not be for pleasure. They could, if their consciences would so justify, smoke it to repel gnats and mosquitoes. They could chew it, if they had a toothache. They could grind it into powder and 'sniff' it as snuff, if they thought it would help clear their sinuses.

Similarly with whisky. Corn likewise was a major crop and rye prospered too. If the Quakers used any of their grains to distill whisky, the will of the Society would allow it. They could make it, refine it, bottle or barrel it, and sell it or give it away, freely. But drink it for pleasure, no. It could be used medicinally, and other medicines were scarce and doctors almost unknown -- and it could be used as a tonic. No doubt, many a devout and conscience-guided old Friend treasured his before-breakfast tumbler of tonic. Perhaps he felt it was necessary to stimulate appetite, or aid digestion, ward off colds or cure a cold.

This morning tonic convention was to pass along for several generations; the grandfather of one of the authors would strap impartially all of his sons, nearly full-grown, whenever he found the remaining whisky in his keg, kept cool in the basement through his lifetime, lower than he knew it should have been. (He never discovered when they learned to offset withdrawals with equal amount of water).

Most of the Hadleys of the Brown and Lindley maternal lines of descent in North Carolina were to abstain, on grounds of conscientious objection, from armed participation in the Revolutionary War which raged all around them between 1775 and 1782. Whole companies, however, from their home counties participated with honor in many battles. In these companies, besides the few non-Quaker Hadleys and the even rarer Hadleys who broke with the Society to join up, were many of the men Hadley daughters would marry. Numerous Hadley sons and daughters in immediately succeeding or concurrent generations were to marry into the families of these North Carolina Continentals.

Thus, in the face of their Friends' background, any of the Hadleys of Hendricks County can find numerous ways--if they want--to establish qualifications for membership in the Children, Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution. (They can't claim the truly redoubtable Hadleys of Rowland descent, though until and unless they establish the fact of a marriage between Joshua I's Rowland and Brown lines. While such an event seems almost impossible not to have occurred, extensive research has failed to establish it).

North Carolina Hadley descent, from both of Joshua's families, is almost literally all over the South. East, west, or south of northcentral North Carolina, in any of the states of the Confederacy, it would not take Hadleys of Hendricks County very long to find cousins not too distantly related, particularly if there are Friends Churches or Meetings nearby.

The pleasant High-meadow and pre-foothill farms, with their mixed red and "white" soil, in Chatham, Guilford, Orange and Alamance Counties were to further enhance whatever competence the Hadleys brought with them from Pennsylvania. Nearly all of them had fared very well under Simon II's will; Joshua I's could have been just as important to them. In those times and in those places, wealth once obtained had much more chance to become a permanent possession and to multiply than in today's urban conditions and under the levelling influence of "progressive" income, property, and inheritance taxes, etc.

In a will signed September 20, 1760, Joshua I in effect gave Patience a life interest in his estate except for specific bequests. At her death or on her remarriage, the home (then Orange now Alamance County, North Carolina) plantation was to go to Joseph. Of Joshua's Virginia properties, the 115-acre Half-Moon Bottom on the James River went to Jeremiah, the 180-acre Long Bottom and 50-acre Pond Bottom, similarly located, went to Joshua II. Noting that all of the children of his first marriage and most of the children of his second marriage were "already portioned by my father and myself," he directed Patience, Joseph, Jeremiah and Joshua II to pay his youngest daughter Lydia £ 100 "proclamation money" at 18 or on her marriage. vi, xiv, xxii/.

Augusta County, Virginia records of land transfers noted as of March 13, 1754, a court-directed appraisal of Joshua's lands: -£ 23/0/0 for Half-Moon, £30/0/0 for Pond, -£10/0/0 for Long Bottom and £44/0/0 for 400 acres at the mouth of Craig's Creek. xxii/. The appraisers also allowed Joshua to write-off his traveling expenses in "coming to and going from Virginia" at 5 shillings a day for 40 days or -£ 10 and -£ 42/0/0 at the rate of 20 shillings a day for six

weeks as the costs of "coming with his wagon stock and family." Presumably this travel was from the home manse in Pennsylvania.

The Alamance "home" places of Joshua I and Joshua II, located within a few miles of each other and within a few miles of the Cane Creek meeting and Spring Meeting grounds, are still (1958) occupied by descendants. vi,xxii/ Joshua I's farm is owned by Delbert and Evara (Wright) Hadley: Delbert is a great-grandson of Joseph who inherited it from Joshua: Evara is a descendant of Joshua's sister, Ruth, who married Thomas Lindley. The farm of Joshua II is owned and occupied by Robert L. and Bessie (Clark) Lindley. His grandfather was a son of Jonathan and Mary (Hadley) Lindley; Mary was the daughter of Jacob and Ruth (Hadley) Hadley; Jacob was the son of Joseph, son of Joshua I; Ruth was the daughter of Simon, son of Joshua II. Bessie Lindley's maternal great-grandparents were the same Jacob and Ruth Hadley as are in her husband's lines.

The memorial marker to Joshua I and Patience, "ancestors of the Hadley family of the South and West", is located in Spring Meeting burying grounds in Alamance County. It is near a similar marker to Thomas and Ruth (Hadley) Lindley, the founders of the Lindleys of the South and West, and the grave markers for Joshua II and his wife, Ruth (Lindley) Hadley. But subsequent to the dedication of the Hadley marker in 1931, (Chalmers Hadley was the dedicatory speaker) positive proof has become available which shows Joshua and Patience were buried in the Cane Creek Meeting grounds. xxii/ (Spring was not founded until 1763, according to the recently found first minutes of the meeting, while Cane Creek was operating in 1751). Other memorial markers on the Spring Meeting grounds are for the Newlins and Holadays, among other Hadley kin, the Guthries and the Braxtons--all pioneer North Carolina and mostly also pioneer Indiana families.

Though their farms prospered, and life most of the time must have been pleasant by their terms, by the end of the Revolutionary War there were already signs -- shadows being cast ahead -- of troubles on the way for many of the Hadleys and other Quakers in North Carolina.

These were to be troubles of a complex kind, stemming partly from the fact of Quaker opposition to slavery in a state which generally had come to feel slavery was a prerequisite of its economic existence. They stemmed also from the different way the Quakers lived and worshipped and conducted their daily lives. Gradually, too, as the population of their part of the state increased, they ceased to be in the majority despite the rapid growth of their families. In those communities where they had not been dominant in

numbers and influence, their substantial minority shrank to less consequential proportions.

Being Quakers and firm in their resolves and ambitious in their undertakings, and having a very large generation of young people for whom they had a duty to provide not only land but also a certain high level of moral climate, it did not take too much news about the Northwest Territory to start them thinking.

(Perspectively, at this point the United States was east of the Mississippi and north of a line paralleling Florida's northern boundary. U. S. lands would be doubled with the Louisiana purchase in 1803; the Mexican Gulf parts of West Florida were annexed in 1810-13, Texas in 1845, Oregon in 1846 (by treaty), California was ceded by Mexico in 1848 and the Gadsden purchase would acquire southern Arizona and New Mexico in 1853.

The U. S. center of population in 1790 was near Baltimore, in 1820 near Moorfield, West Virginia --near the Virginia line-- in 1860 west of Chillicothe, Ohio; in 1900 near Columbus, Indiana and in the 1960s it was moving rapidly westward across Illinois.

Indiana's population was 6,000 in 1800; 47,000 in 1820; 1,350,000 in 1860; and 4,662,000 in 1960).

The Hadleys of Hendricks County, Indiana

Chapter VI

"Henceforth, I call you not servants, for the servant knoweth not what his lord doeth; but I have called you friends...For all things I have heard of my Father I have made known unto you...and ye shall also bear witness."--from St. John.

"Whosoever flieth from his country for the sake of God's true religion, shall find many forced to do the same and plenty of provisions"--The Koran, chapter 2.

"When we build, let it be such a work as our descendants will thank us for; and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come...when men will say, 'see, this our fathers did for us.'"--John Ruskin.

Why They Left Ireland
And Came to America

Hadleys had been in Ireland, in and around Dublin, for at least 150 years and probably considerably longer v, viii, ix, e.a./, before they became so difficult to live with that their Irish neighbors and English governors made it hard for them to stay and attractive for them to leave for new lands.

They had intermarried with Irish--and Scotch--families but as a group they had tended to remain English. So English colonists have always done at all times and all places except North America. Even in America, they can be said to have absorbed, rather than to have been absorbed by, the other racial strains. Nearly eliminated as a separate people by successive waves of Scandinavian, Roman, Jute, Angle, Saxon and finally Norman invaders, the English were to outlast and to prevail.

They necessarily took on many of the characteristics of their conquerors but in their own ways, which in most respects were superior to the initial ways of the occupying forces.

(One historian by the name of Winston Churchill seems to feel the lower classes could be subdued, the upper classes bought by privilege or rank, but with the coming into existence of the English middle-classes--the freeholding farmers, the merchants, the skilled artisans--the country would always be unyielding iv/).

(The gentry--who were well-born, but not noble--together with the emergent well-to-do and professional and mercantile classes, would bridge the gap of communication between medieval England's poles-apart upper and lower classes. While this addition of in-between stratifications in the social scheme of things would scarcely create a classless society, it would result in all classes finding common cause against common enemies and thus make a nation that could say with hard-won confidence that "there'll always be an England.")

(Whether the post-medieval Hadleys in England considered themselves at the lower end of the upper class or the upper end of the middle class is not known. (Neither phrase came into general use until around Victoria's times, or early 1800). What is certain is that they were gentlefolk of varying economic status. As such they were traders, burgesses, lawyers, scientists, teachers, farm owner-operators, and politicians-but rarely "great" landowners. People of these and similar occupational classifications eventually were to create in America a society in which status turns on individual accomplishment and merit as much as on inherited position or great wealth).

Some but not all of the Hadleys who'd been in residence in the Counties of Dublin, Kings and Meath or West Meath in Ireland prior to 1700 had come there from Somersetshire, England viii/. Some had come as officers of His Majesty's Army, some as civil officials, some as merchant-traders, and some as youngsters following the horizon vi, viii, e.a./.

The apparently were good neighbors, accepted as such by the Irish who even today consider anyone a stranger unless his family was there before Pope Adrian "gave" Ireland to the English in 1154. (Adrian optimistically had hoped Henry II would bring stability to a land torn by political, economic and religious turmoil).

Until the start of the 1700s, then, the Hadleys in Ireland had managed to get along all right both with the ruled and the rulers. At least, there had been no prior public record of non-tractability.

In 1706, however, occurred the event that was to send the line of the Hadleys of Hendricks County across the Atlantic, down the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, across the Blue Ridge and Cumberland Mountains into Kentucky and across the Ohio River into Ohio and Indiana. This total migration was to take more than 100 years.

Simon Hadley I was a prosperous Dublin gentleman. He owned an iron works in Ballinakill, Kings County, fisheries at Ballyscaddy, Dublin County, and other properties. He was the son of James Hadley, Gent., of Dublin and Somerset, England, and of Lady Jane Roswell, of Perthshire, Scotland. (See also Chapter VIII). In 1706, Simon I and his wife Catherine (or Katherine) Talbot, and their adult children, including Simon II and his wife, embraced the individual-conscience-oriented religious, social, moral and political beliefs of the Society of Friends. They were the first English Hadleys in Ireland to do so viii/.

George Fox had founded the Society in the mid-1600s, and he and his followers felt they had a mission to convert the world to their religious views. This evangelistic zeal was to reach its zenith soon and Quakerism within a century would be scattered thinly, found mainly as an almost purely local sect in communities here and there. But it was always to have a moral influence proportioned far beyond its numerical strength.

(Friends in the United States are probably no more numerous now than between 1750-1850. The total is 120,000--70,000 affiliated through the Five Years Meeting, 25,000 in the Friends General Conference, 25,000 in other Yearly Meetings and groups xxiv/. This compares with (1960) 1,950,000 Disciples of Christ, 3,100,000 Episcopalians, and 40,000,000 Roman Catholics. There are more priests of the Holy Roman Church in this country than there are members of all the Friends' groups combined (Statistical Abstract of U. S. 1960).).

(Yet, says Arnold Toynbee of the Friends, "they remain a select group: gentleness their rule of life, their quality as high as their numbers are low." (A Study of History, Oxford University Press, 1947). To this day, writes Warren Ault, the Quakers are "an influential and highly respected group, and their hatred of war and reliance on passive resistance may yet serve as guideposts for civilization." (Europe in Modern Times, D. C. Heath & Co., 1946).).

Quakers as a matter of individual conscience and religious belief would not "take oath," i.e., they would not swear to anything but only "affirm it" and then only if they were "moved" to do so; they would not bear arms or otherwise allow themselves to be enlisted or drafted into any kind of military or police service; they would not spend their substance wastefully (as for a round of short beers at the corner public house); and they would not pay tithes, either to the established church of the Irish or of the English.

Further, they not only would not do these things their neighbors expected of them, but also as good Quakers they would "bear witness"--speak--against others doing them.

Simon I, born 1640 and thus deeply-rooted in Dublin by the time of his conversion to the Society of Friends 66 years later, died there in 1711 viii/.

Not so Simon II, born 1675.

Married to Ruth Keran (now spelled Kern) in 1697 and already the father of six of the eight children they were to have, Simon II by early 1711 had had enough of the community's displeasure--sometimes expressed as persecution--with his non-conformist ways. The promises William Penn and his recruiters were holding out to prospective English, Irish, Dutch and Scotch Quaker emigrants to Pennsylvania were overpoweringly attractive. His father willing, Simon II drew his substantial patrimony in advance and taking leave of his parents and the County West Meath Meeting of Friends, he left for the journey that would terminate in America in 1712.

How Simon II and his wife and children came to America is unknown. The same is true for most of the rest of the other English families who came to New Garden from England and Ireland at around the same time--the Lindleys, Newlins, Starrs,

Huttons, Rutledges, Millers, Rowlands, Browns, Johnsons, and others. They, with Simon II, in 1712 founded New Garden Township in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and New Castle County, Delaware viii/. While Simon II built his permanent home, Message Plantation of Steyning Manor, in 1717 in what was then Pennsylvania, the subsequent settlement of the long-standing dispute over the boundary of Penn's grant located the home place just over the (Mason-Dixon) line in Delaware.

(The house of Simon's home place, Message Plantation, is still in use. Of three-story, stucco-on-stone-and-brick, dormered-roof construction, it is located on Limestone Road (Delaware Route 7). This is a secondary route between Kennet Square, Pennsylvania, and New Castle, Delaware. To reach it from U. S. Route 1, from below Kennet Square, turn south at Toughkenamon--James Lindley land--on Newark Road, go through New Garden and past the old meeting house in whose yard Simon is buried, to Pennsylvania Route 41. Turn left on Pennsylvania 41. In $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, turn right at Kaolin onto the Limestone Road which becomes Delaware 7 at the border. Seven-tenths of a mile south of the border, a narrow gravel drive on the right leads one-quarter of a mile to the top of the hill and Simon's house. See map, Page 75).

(Wallace Hadley, 137 High Street, Mooresville, Indiana, genealogist for the Morgan County branch of the family, says the Simon Hadley house is in good condition structurally, and that both in terms of location and construction it would make a fine family museum-library and reunion-center. He thinks its purchase and operation could be easily financed by nominal contributions from each Hadley proud of the name).

Simon II's brother John and his married sisters Elizabeth Miller and Jane Kiernan either were less adventuresome or more flexible in practicing their new religion, for they stayed home in Dublin. Later records show that Ruth, daughter of John, married John White of County West Meath in 1735 viii/. A 1778 will by Mary Rigley mentions her daughter Mary Hadley and her grandson Benjamin Hadley. In 1737, Elizabeth Hadley, daughter of Benjamin Hadley, married Viscount Boyne, Baron Hamilton of Stackallen, County Meath. Simon II's will in 1756 left a bequest to his nephew, Thomas Kiernan, his sister Jane's son.

In 1681, William Penn, himself a Quaker, had been given xxvii/ absolute proprietorship by Charles II of His Majesty's lands in America "lying between 43 degrees North and 40 degrees North and West through the Delaware River by 5 degrees." Penn's father, Admiral Sir William, had had claims of £ 16,000 against the royal exchequer, which presumably were cancelled by this land transfer.

Settlement under Penn's leadership started almost immediately.

In 1649, Oliver Cromwell had over-run and massacred the Irish garrisons of Drogheda and Wexford (just below and just above Dublin along the coastline) to end the Irish rebellion. By 1652, the so-called Commonwealth settlement had been achieved with all large Catholic landholdings in Ireland transferred to Anglican hands.

An earlier historic event also affected the decision of the Hadleys, Newlins, and Lindleys et al to come to Penn's wooded hills in America: Queen Elizabeth in 1653 had completed the establishment of the Church of England, Episcopal. This was largely Protestant in dogma but with a Catholic type of hierarchy and liturgy although the latter was in English. This compromise church satisfied most but not all of the warring religious elements--not the Puritan-Separatists, not the Congregationalists, not the Unitarians and of course not the Roman Catholics. Nor would it satisfy the Friends a century later. Dissident elements were subject to royal persecution. Sometimes they seemed almost to seek it.

The early Quakers were like the Christians of the first century, as described by Gibbon:

"The defense of persons and property they knew not how to reconcile with the patient doctrine which enjoined unlimited forgiveness of past injuries and commanded them to invite fresh insults. Their simplicity was offended by the use of oaths, by the pomp of magistracy and by the active contention of public life. Nor could their humane ignorance (innocence?) be convinced that it was lawful on any occasion to shed the blood of fellow creatures, either by the sword of justice or that of war."

MESSAGE PLANTATION

Simon Hadley's Home Place



Parliament in 1534 at Henry IV's urging had passed the Supremacy Act xxvii/ making the King the "supreme head of the church and clergy in England." This broke decisively with Rome, and by 1549 Protestant doctrine had commenced to gain the foothold it never subsequently was to lose, either in England or among Hadleys.

Simon II's will, recorded in 1756, made 68 bequests. Four adult grandsons were given farms totaling 615 acres. (He had given his sons farms of their own before his death and had helped Joshua acquire considerable additional acreage). His sons and daughters and their spouses and specified grandchildren were given token bequests of £ 2110 in cash. Taking land at an average value of £ 5 an acre--it ranged then from less than £ 1 unimproved to more than £ 10 cleared, improved and well-located--he left a total estate in personal and real property of at least £ 5185. This was a more sizeable fortune than appears at first glance.

In terms of purchasing power (based on Federal Reserve System data), Simon's £1 would buy 16 ounces, one pound, of sterling silver. Silver today (1957) is £5/4/0 in London, \$15.50 in New York. It would buy 5 bushels of wheat. The same amount today costs £3/0/5 in Liverpool and \$10.75 in Chicago. In terms of skilled labor, his £1 would pay for 10 to 12 days' services; the amount of time now costs a minimum of \$175 in the United States and £20/14/0 in England. Thus it could be truly said Simon's family had found "many provisions."

Simon II-Ruth viii, xvi, e. a./ were the first generation of their family in America. Their eight children--Joseph, Deborah, Simon, Hannah, Ruth and Joshua, all born in Ireland, and American-born Katherine (or Catherine) and Ann--were the second generation. Their grandchildren--they had more than 50 with 47 named in Simon's will--were the third generation.

Part of the second and third generation stayed in Pennsylvania and part came to North Carolina. The third generation and parts of the fourth and fifth generations stayed in North Carolina and part came to Indiana. From the fourth generation on--starting with Jeremiah and Mary--most of the succeeding six generations have indeed been the Hadleys of Hendricks County. This is the story, genealogically vi, viii, xxiii, e.a./.

Joseph (second generation), born in 1698, in 1721 married Amy Gregg, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Cooke) Gregg. Their daughters Elizabeth, Deborah and Hannah (third generation) were married to James Thompson, John and Samuel Curle, respectively, and their son John married Margaret, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Blackborne) Merton. John-Margaret's children (of the fourth generation) were Simon, Samuel; and Elizabeth and Emmy who were married to Dixons; and Mary, who married a Pennock.

The Greggs and Dixons of these and later Hadley marriages were descendants of English Quakers in Ireland who were part of the migration of the 1700s to Pennsylvania. Hadleys in upper Delaware are believed to be descendants of Joseph-Amy, although there is some evidence viii/ the male line of this branch may have ended with the death of their sons Simon and Samuel.

Deborah (second generation) married Jacob Howell; they had no children.

Simon (of the second generation) may have died young.

Hannah (of the second generation) married John Stanfield, son of Samuel and Jane who came from Ireland in the early 1700s. Their children (third generation) were John, Thomas and Samuel. Hannah secondly married Thomas Dixon; their children were Simon, Rebecca and Ruth.

Ruth (second generation) was married to Thomas Lindley, son of James and Eleanor (Parke) Lindley. Their (third generation) children were James, Simon, Ruth, Thomas, Mary, Eleanor, William, Deborah and John. Ruth jr. was ancestress of the Hendricks County Hadleys.

The senior Lindleys were co-founders of New Garden. They had come from the English colony in County Carlow, Ireland, where they had met and married. She was a daughter of Robert and Margaret Parke; the Parke arms dated from 1618. They are: Sable, on a fesse engrailed argent, behind three hinds trippant or, as many torteaux, each charged with a pheon of the second. The Lindley arms, equally ancient, are: Argent, on a chevron the upper part terminating in a cross formee, gules, three bezants. Eleanor's brother Thomas' descent

includes the Biddle, Pemberton and other old Philadelphia families. James Lindley was one of the largest landowners at Toughkenamon Valley and London Grove, Pennsylvania. His son, Thomas, a member of the first Assembly of Pennsylvania, was to move with his wife Ruth and their children to Orange County, North Carolina, about 1750.

Joshua I (of the second generation) married first Mary Rowland of New Garden in 1725. Their (third generation) children--half-cousins many times removed of the current Hadleys of Hendricks County--were Ruth who married John Marshall, Sarah who married Joseph Fredd and Thomas who married Mary Thompson. Children (fourth generation) of Thomas-Mary were Jane, Joshua, John, Simon, Benjamin, Mary, Jesse and Thomas. Descent of this non-Quaker line is scattered widely throughout North Carolina and the South. Joshua, Simon and Benjamin all were heroes of the Revolution. Their exploits occupy considerable space in North Carolina histories of the period. Their relationship to the Hadleys of Indiana however is collateral rather than lineal; intermarriages between the lines in subsequent generations may have occurred but there is no known record of it.

Joshua I (second generation) secondly married in 1735 Patience Brown, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Royal or Royle) Brown. Jeremiah, whose name was to adorn several subsequent generations of Hadleys, was a son of James and Honour (Clayton) Brown. The elder Browns had come to America in 1677, locating first on large landholdings (Chichester) in New Jersey, as had the Claytons. The Browns--who sometimes spelled it Browne--were from Sussex, the Claytons, Northampton. The Browne arms; Argent, on a bend sable, doubly coticed of the same; three eagles displayed of the field, a crescent sable as mark of cadence.

Of Joshua-Patience's nine (third generation) children, Simon, born 1737 in Pennsylvania, apparently was Simon II's favorite grandchild for he inherited Messuage Plantation, the home manse, in 1756. But in 1762, along with his wife Bridget (Foote) and their fourth generation children, Thomas, Ann and Patience, they were to join the other Quaker Hadleys in North Carolina. Joshua-Patience's children founded Hadley village in Chatham County, North Carolina; some lived also in Guilford and Orange County. (Now Alamance County). Their home place still is owned by descendants. (See Chapter V).

(Guilford County was created in 1771 from part of Orange and part of Rowan Counties, and, also in 1771, Chatham County was created from part of Orange and part of Anson Counties. Alamance County was created in 1849 from part of Orange County. The early subdivisions were efforts on the part of Governor Tryon to split the strength of the Regulators, who centered in Orange County, and whose irregular military forces were insistent on fairer government for the northern and western provinces of the colony. Tryon's defeat of the Regulators in the Battle of Alamance 5/16/1771 is said by some historians to have been the first battle for American independence).

Daughters (third generation) of Joshua-Patience were Mary who married Benjamin Pickett, Deborah who married Mincher Littler, Hannah who married Jesse Johnson, and Catherine and Lydia who married respectively Thomas and Samuel Halliday (or Holoday) whose parents, William and Deborah, had come from Dublin in 1713.

Jeremiah (third generation) married Mary Dickey.

Joseph (third generation) married first Mary Cassat and, second, Lydia Harvey. Other Harvey descent was soon to be linked with Hadleys. (See also chapter IX).

William and Judith (Osborne) Harvey, founders of their line in America, had come directly to New Garden from England. He was born in Worchester, she in County Stafford. Part of his home farm, the Kennet, in Pennsburg Township, County Chester, Pennsylvania, was to be still occupied more than 200 years later by descendants viii/. One of their sons, Isaac, married Martha Newlin, and this family name too was to be linked frequently with Hadleys in the future.

Joshua II (of the third generation) married his cousin, Ruth Hadley Lindley, daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Hadley) Lindley. Ruth sr. was the daughter of Simon II. Joshua II-Ruth lived in what is now Alamance County (then Orange County), North Carolina. Among their 16 children (15 of whom lived to marry and have children of their own), were those who were to start the migration early in the 19th century that was to bring the line of the Hadleys of Hendricks County to Indiana.

Children (fourth generation) of Joshua II-Ruth were Sarah, born 1762, who married Eli Newlin and, second, Jeremiah Pickett; Thomas, born 1763, who married Elizabeth Thompson; Joshua who died in infancy; William, born in 1768, who married Sarah Clarke; John, born 1770, married Lydia Harvey; Ruth, born 1773, married Hugh Woody; Mary, born, 1775, married Nathaniel Edwards; Jeremiah (founder of the Hendricks County line), born 1777, married Mary Hornaday; Jonathan, born 1779, married Ann Long; Jacob, born 1781, married Chamness, and, second, Phoebe Pickett; Joshua, born 1783, married Hiatt, and, second, Rebecca Hinshaw; Catherine, born 1785, married Jesse Dixon; Joseph, born 1787, married Mary Hinshaw; and Patience, born 1789, married Benjamin Pickett.

The Picketts, who sometimes spelled their name Piggott and Piggett in Pennsylvania, also spelled it Picard, Pickard and Picot in Normandy and England. Their arms, from Dorset, are: Sable, three pickaxes argent. The Hinshaw (Henshaw) arms are: Argent, a chevron between three heronshaws sable.

Patience, final child of Joshua II-Ruth, was certainly well-named from her mother's standpoint: she was the 16th child in less than 25 years. By the time of Patience's marriage (and not counting Joshua II-Ruth's children's children), the Hadley line had crossed that of Dixons four times; of the Picketts, Hinshaws and Thompsons, thrice; of the Newlins, Harveys and Curles, twice.

In the first four generations, there were (minimum) seven Simons and Johns, six Thomases, five Joshuas, three Josephs and two Jeremiahs, Samuels and James. There were six Ruths, five Marys, four Deborahs, Hannahs and Patiences, three Sarahs and Catherine, and two Elizabeths.

Most of these similarly-named and multi-related people lived concurrently and in closely-knit communities. As confusing as it must have been--and is to current generations--to try to keep all the Pennsylvania-North Carolina degrees of relationships clear in mind, the picture then was relatively simple compared with what was about to happen. Both the inter-marriage complexities and the multiple uses of a few given names would achieve nearly astronomical proportions in the North Carolina-Indiana generations. (See Index, page 139).

The Hadleys of Hendricks County, Indiana

Chapter VII

"...This other Eden, demi-paradise,...
this happy breed of men, this little world,
this precious stone set in the silver sea,
this blessed plot, this earth, this realm,
This England..."

--Shakespeare, in King Richard II

"Oh England is a pleasant place
for them that's rich and high,
But England is a cruel place
for such poor folks as I."

--The Last Buccaneer, by Charles Kingsley

"No one would be a charlatan who could afford
to be sincere."--Ralph Waldo Emerson

Why They Left England
and Came to Ireland

In terms of communication, population, land use and urbanization, England of the 14th to 16th Centuries was a large, sparsely-peopled, underdeveloped and still mostly virgin land. Nearly all of its economic growth was still in the future.

Still, for younger sons of such families as the Hadleys whose wealth generally tended to be moderate rather than large, it must have seemed a land of little opportunity. The rigid laws of entail and primogeniture tended to give all but the eldest sons a bad deal financially. Circumstances encouraged younger sons to emigrate:

Their family businesses and lands were controlled by elder brothers. Their entrance into His Majesty's military or civil or foreign service in adequately honorable positions depended frequently on political influence or outright bribery. Their embarkation into outside businesses or trades was

restricted by social and commercial custom having almost equal weight with law. Thus there really was not too much local choice open to young men with fortunes to make.

They could--and some did, when their fathers or fathers' heirs could or would afford it--prepare for one of the professions by studying at the universities. They could--and some did--enter the services abroad of the great trading companies though this meant virtual expatriation. They could--and many did--hope to attain a measure of wealth by trading on small capital between England and not-too distant Ireland and Scotland and France.

Many others would use whatever capital and talent they had in colonizing, particularly in Ireland. Though the Irish natives were treated almost like a captive people by their English overlords, they had by then established at least an overt if uncertain tolerance for the English. They were largely dependent on the English market and English traders for their import-export commerce.

In view of the small list of choices open to the young Hadleys and other Englishmen of their circumstances, it is not surprising that so many of them opted for Ireland. Some of them did so even before Cromwell "subdued" the Emerald Isle in 1649. Ralph de Hadley, in fact, among others had landed interests there as early as 1276.

Transportation from Somerset's numerous embarkation points along the River Severn and the Bristol Channel to almost any port in Ireland (Dublin was 200 miles away) was dependable and not too expensive. A smart young man, with minimum finance and maximum personal effort, could hope to succeed in the trade of brokeraging, selling or bartering British goods in Ireland. He could establish his own home; he could marry a girl from his English home community or more often an Irish colleen or the daughter of another English or Scotch emigrant; he could have a family and a life of his own.

Besides the extensive commerce across St. George's Channel and up and down the Irish Sea, there was in the period 1500-1700 an almost constant movement of people between England, and particularly Somerset, and Ireland, and particularly Dublin, on government affairs, on church affairs, on social affairs.

After a century or so of such relationships the Hadleys-- and many other English families from the mainland, related by blood or marriage--could regard themselves as well established colonists, almost as permanent residents. The law favored their becoming landowners.

While these Hadleys were important figures in the development of Ireland, and later in the history of another new land they were to help settle, the Hadleys who stayed in England in many cases also were to do well for themselves economically and socially. This was true both before and after the big wave of migration from Somerset to Kings and adjacent counties of Ireland.

For one thing, starting as early as 1194 xxvii/, Hubert Walter who maintained peace in England for Richard I while the latter was abroad, as he was for most of his reign, clearly began to rely on the support and advice of the middle classes in shire and town.

By 1298, any yeoman--freeholder--who had as much as £20 a year in income from land, was "distraigned" to assume the duties and privileges of knighthood.

The Battle of Crecy in 1346 was won by the longbows of the English yeomen. This not only firmly established commoners as a force (and not a rabble) to be reckoned with but it led swiftly to an almost revolutionary reorientation of the whole social and legal structure. It ultimately led to recognition of a definite middle class of several stratifications.

Edward III, in 1327 and 1346, had made increasingly generous concessions to the barons--the lowest and most numerous class of the peerage--and to the gentry, the baronets, "gentlemen", burgesses, merchants and yeomen.

In 1362, English had replaced the Norman-French as the language of pleadings and judgement in the courts although the latter tongue was and still is largely retained in legal documents; English was taught in the schools in 1375; in 1399 the speech from the throne to open Parliament was in English for the first time.

The Hundred Years War, the War of Roses, plus other military engagements for a century or so, plus England's burgeoning foreign trade, were all raising the stature of the socio-economic class in which most of the Hadleys found themselves. By 1611, Commons could successfully defy James I by asserting its rights to debate and council on affairs concerning the king, state and defense; by 1642, it could resist Charles I's efforts to curb its prerogatives. This started the events leading to the Civil War of 1646 and this in turn led to Cromwell's seizure of power in 1653.

In 1711, the next year of outstanding importance to the Hadleys, (when Simon II and his family started to America) the great landed proprietors of England secured the adoption of a bill barring merchants, industrialists and bankers from election to Parliament. The fact that the law was never to be successfully enforced (it was to be repealed almost without comment in 1866) was a moral victory for the still-emerging middle class (as distinct from the hereditary titled and landed aristocracy and the bulk of people then variously called serfs, villeins, churls, peasants, cotters--and cockneys).

The Hadleys of England in the line of those of Hendricks County, though they could claim descent from several lines of royalty, were patrician but not of themselves hereditarily noble. Their legislative and legal and civil - Parliamentary - interests were almost always in Commons rather than in Lords. While their family lines frequently crossed those of historically-important dukes, earls, marquises, viscounts, and barons (all addressed as "Lord") their own titles generally were at the lower end or outside of the peerage. They were baronets or knights (both titled "Sir") and, more usually, "gentlemen" (entitled to be addressed as "the Honorable") or of the gentry-yeoman class.

One way the Hadleys could trace their line back to the ancient kings of England (and beyond) was through Elizabeth Plantagenet, who traced her line back to William I, Duke of Normandy, conqueror of England in 1066, descendant and kinsman of all the rulers of Europe vi, viii, ix, etc./. (See appendix).

Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I of England and Eleanor of Castile, married Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Lord High Constable of England. Their daughter, Margaret, married Hugh Courtenay, second Earl of Devon. Hugh and Margaret's son, Sir Philip Courtenay, married the daughter of Walter, Lord Hungerford. Sir Philip's daughter, Elizabeth Courtenay, married Sir Humphrey Audley, Knight.

Lady Philipa, daughter of Elizabeth and Humphrey, married Richard Hadley, son of John and Joan (Stawel) Hadley. John was the son of Alexander and Lady Alice (Durborough) Hadley of Somerset. Issue of Richard and Philipa were James, George, Sir Henry, Sir John, Sir William and Anne and Jane.

James Hadley I, identified in time and as a man of great wealth by a will dated 1532 and "proved" in 1537, married Friedeswide Matthew of Glamorgan; their children were Christopher, John, James II, Thomas, Ann and Rachel. Christopher, elder brother of the ancestor of the Hadleys of Hendricks County, was his father's principal heir viii, ix, xiv, etc./

James II, as did many other younger sons of "good" English families, found a commission in His Majesty's Army and ultimately would take up land in Ireland, where he would meet and marry Lady Jane Roswell of Perth xiv, xvii/; their son and heir, Simon I, (born 1640) would be the first Hadley to become a Quaker, and his son Simon II would bring the family line to America in 1712 viii, ix, etc./.

Christopher, who was to inherit the Manor of Withycombe-Hadley with marriage to a Luttrell daughter, was the father of Arthur and Margaret. Arthur died at 21 during Queen Elizabeth's reign, (1558-1603) and Margaret came into title of the Somerset mansions of Withycombe-Hadley and Williton-Hadley among others. Shortly thereafter, with the necessary papal permission, she married her double first-cousin, Thomas Luttrell of Dunster Castle. This ended the Hadley name in Christopers line and also transferred a Hadley fortune to the Luttrells viii/.

Lady Elizabeth (Courtenay) Audley, Richard Hadley's mother-in-law and grandmother of his sons also counted among her recent ancestors the famous speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Thomas Hungerford (See appendix). Her grandmother, Catherine Peverill, was the wife of Sir Walter Hungerford IV of Parke Hamathethy of County Cornwall ix, xxi/.

An earlier connection of the Hadleys with the Peverells occurred with the marriage of Seburga, "natural" daughter of Lord Hamo Peverell, to William de Hadley of Shropshire v, ix*/. (William's descendants occupied several towns now engulfed by the city of Birmingham). One of the two or three sons of William-Seburga (circa 1200) who took their names from the Manor of Hadley (named Hatlege in the Domesday Book), presumably was direct patrilineal ancestor of Alexander of London and Somerset. Alexander founded the family in Somerset with his marriage in 1400 with Lady Alice Durborough viii, ix, xiv, etc./. She was heiress of Sir Ralph, scion of the ancient Fitzurse family and inheritor of its vast fortune.

Somewhat more circumstantially, Alexander was son of Sir John Hadeley, Lord Mayor of London 1379-1393. To have been permitted to marry the noble and rich Fitzurse heiress, Alexander necessarily was of a family which had royal approval, social standing and economic stability. These things Sir John had. These circumstances, plus the fact that the name Hadley in any of its varied spellings was still not common in London although quite common in Shropshire in the 12th-14th centuries, all argue for (but do not prove) the Alexander-John-William relationship.

The same Audley-Hadley blood lines, through Hugh de Courtenay's marriage to Mary Margaret Bohun (of the Bohun-Plantagenet union), could also trace back 12 generations to the founder of the De Vere family in England which included a signer of the Runnymede pact with King John. (See Appendix). Alberic De Vere (Count Aubrey Anglier, Count de Glisner Guennes), a first cousin of William I's, was a member of William's invasion which conquered England xxi/.

Lady Philipa Audley Hadley, for terms of reference, is the ancestress 17 generations upstream from Jeremiah, founder of the Hadleys of Hendricks County.

Other Irish-Scotch-Anglo-Saxon-Norman-English "long lines" of the Hadleys of Hendricks County, through the Audley-Hadley marriage, include the so-called Teamrock dynasty ix/, and also

*See also Transactions of Shropshire Archaeological Society, Eyton's Antiquities of Shropshire, Victorian County History of Shropshire, and Transactions of Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeological Society for more on descent of William de Hadley.(v)

the first ancestors and several lines of descendants (See Appendix) of Alfred the Great. This last line, like that of the Aeneas ancestry, also can be claimed by the Hadleys through the marriage of Patience Brown to Joshua I. (See Appendix).

All of the descendants of Nancy Towles McCoun Talbott Hadley have several additional ways xxvi/ of relating themselves to these almost unbelievably antique royal families. (See Appendix).

The "Teamrock" line begins with Tuirmeach, 81st Monarch of Ireland; his son, Enna Argneach, 84th monarch, sired Fiacha Firmara, who was the ancestor of the Kings of Dalraide and Argyle. Conaire, 23d in descent from Tuirmeach, who reigned in Ireland 123-157 A.D. as 111th monarch, married Sarad, daughter of Conn Caedcathra, and they were the immediate ancestors of the line of the Kings of Dalraide.

The last of these Kings, eight generations later, was Laom. Laom's daughter, Eorcea (or Earca) married Miri Reaceach, son of Eoghan sone of Neall who was 126th monarch of Ireland. Their son, Fergus MorMacEarca, was first Mercian King of Scotland (about 700 A.D.). Twenty-one generations later, or No. 54 in this line of descent, was the Duncan murdered by Macbeth in 1040. Duncan's son, Malcolm III of Scotland, married Margaret, daughter of Edmund II (Ironside). Their daughter, Maud (the Good) married Henry I.

From Henry I's line, five generations later, came Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet whose marriage to Humphrey Bohun produced Lady Margaret. Margaret married Hugh deCourtenay, Earl of Devon, and their six-generations-later descendant, Lady Phillipa Audley, married Richard Hadley, father of James.

James Hadley, No. 70 of this decent, in turn sired James Hadley II, who married Lady Jane Roswell and was the father of Simon I. Jeremiah, accordingly, was of Tuirmeach's 76th generation, and the current Hadleys of Hendricks County are of the 80th - 84th generations. Similarly xiv, xv/, through Patience Brown, they were direct descendants of Charlemagne (A.D. 768-814): Through six generations of Claytons; 10 of Mainwarings to Hugh deKyvelioc, Earl of Chester; then through 12 generations of his line including five Dukes of Normandy, to Pepin, son of Charlemagne and his second wife, Hildegard. Charlemagne, first of the Carolingian dynasty, was in turn scion of the House of Pepin which had held ruling positions in north and west central-Europe for generations. (See Appendix).

Through Aethelred the Unready (978-1016), another Plantagenet-Audley-Hadley and Brown-Hadley ancestor xxi, xiv, etc./, Hadleys trace direct descent from the ancestors of Margaret (Patron Saint of Scotland) as well as from her royal spouse, Malcolm III. (ca. 1051). Another tracing of descent from the ancestors of both members of a royal marriage is through Germanicus and his cousin, Julia, daughter of Augustus Caesar and niece of Julius, shortly before the birth of Christ.

Through the Baldwins and Aelfryth, daughter of Alfred the Great, and Matilda, granddaughter of King Robert of France (Hugh Capet), who married William the Conqueror, Hadleys have additional lines of descent from the House of Pepin.

Alfred (849-901 A.D.) who was 30th in descent from the first Anglo-Saxon King of England, Noe, and who was son of Ethelwulf who married Judith-Oseberga, daughter of Charles the Bold, was ancestor of Henry I of England. Henry I was ancestor of the Plantagenets-Audleys-Hadleys. (See Appendix).

All of the old English families named in this chapter are patrilineal and/or matrilineal or collateral relations of the Hadleys. They and numerous other families, listed in the appendices, such as the leDespensers (Spencers), Duttons, Mainwarings, Cholmondeleys, Badlesmeres, St. Johns, and others ix/ are mentioned in Encyclopedia Britannica and similar standard reference works, usually in considerable detail.

All noble and many royal, the ancestral histories of these families also show that they had their full quotas of murderers, traitors or thieves--or at least that many of them were hung or beheaded or drowned in London Tower by either the Yorks or Lancasters during the War of Roses or during other notable political grabs for power mediievally and subsequently.

As one Hadley historian said, "We can claim relationship to as a noble a gang of cutthroats as ever existed," vi, ix/.

Despite what is known of phases of the family history, much more awaits detailed and qualified genealogical search of records known to exist in England.

They have been there cumulatively and in growing detail since the Norman invasion in 1066. One of the first things William The Conqueror and his 5,000-man volunteer occupation

force imposed on his new domain was the use of family names and written records, radical innovations for that time and place. Within six years of his landing or by 1072 he had wiped out the last remnant of Scandinavian opposition and was firmly embarked on a wide program of Normanizing the English.

Theoretically all the land on the island belonged to him. But in practice xxvii/, only the great estates--some the size of counties--changed hands; they were assigned William's followers on feudal tenure. Of the total land area, William claimed about 1/6th for himself. The church kept its considerable holdings, and, more importantly, most of the freeholders--yeoman--kept their land intact.

The Franco-Norman tongue became the language of the court, aristocracy, schools, and of the lawyers and judges. Anglo-Saxon, under this pressure, became progressively more flexible, simple and expressive (if inelegant in spots). With the loss of Normandy to France in 1204, the Normans in England quickly learned the language of their new country. The Anglo-Saxon-Norman result was a long step toward the language that was to appear in all its beauty and simplicity in the King James Bible in 1611.

National records of England were non-existent until the Domesday survey of 1086. This census, taken under oath, covered the location, size, resources and the present and past ownership of every inch of land in the country. The results, compiled by counties in the Domesday Book, provided a unique and precedential record as a basis for taxation and government administration. The records still are used as a source for locating families by name and place. In the book may be found Hadleys of several names and places.

This gigantic work was the first detailed and complete listing in history of all land-owners of a whole nation by name--and it marked the first real beginning of the use of family names by the English people.

The Hadleys of Hendricks County

Chapter VIII

". . . An established name is an estate in tenure or a throne in possession." -- Edgar Allen Poe

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches -- Proverbs 22:1

"Just to have the name Hadley is worth \$1000 cash to a man." -- 19th Century Hoosier folk-saying.

Sources and Origins
of The Hadley Names

The Hadleys of Hendricks County took their name from a place, countless generations ago, and gave it to many places. Compounded from two very early Anglo-Saxon words, haed(o)leah, it meant first "a wild heath where cattle graze." Later, well before the Domesday census of England in 1086, it also meant people of or from such a place. By that time there were several widely-scattered places and numerous but presumably somewhat-related people bearing the name in varied but kindred spellings. The name in fact goes back to England's earliest recorded beginnings, to "when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

On their journeys the Hadleys not only carried along their own name to give to new places they founded in Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Indiana, but they carried along many other English place names. Thus New Garden appears in England, Ireland, Pennsylvania and North Carolina and also as the name of a Quaker meeting in Indiana. Similarly, Newcastle. Similarly, Guilford. Also somewhat analogous are the cases of Plainfield and Pittsboro in Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Indiana.

Hadley appears in many forms and places in the earliest English common records. Traditionally, and perhaps with more certain knowledge than is available now in America, the Hadleys who came to Pennsylvania from Ireland believed viii/ they were of the "original" Somerset family, and that Somerset was the seat of all the other Hadley branches to be found in England and Ireland. Later evidence makes

Shropshire more likely as the family place of origin v/.
(See also Chapter VII/).

So far as is known on this side of the Atlantic, the first appearance of Hadleys in Somerset was around 1400, when Alexander Hadley (b. 1375) viii/ came into possession of the Fitzurse properties there which had existed since the Norman conquest. Alexander became lord of the manors of (Hadley-) Williton, (Hadley-) Withycombe and Heathfield, among others, upon his marriage to Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Durborough. The Durboroughs had acquired the extensive Fitzurse lands through marriage and inheritance.

Descendants of Alexander-Alice could and some would allude to their Fitzurse ancestry by adding a black bear on a gold band ("a chief or, a bear sable") to the top quarters of their coats-of-arms. viii, xiv, xvii/. (Fitzurse means "son of the bear"). While the first Fitzurse in England came with William the Conqueror to found the family fortune, vii/ the first of the name to attain particular notice was Reginald, who figured prominently in King Henry II's life and times.

There are Hadley parishes in Suffolk, Essex and Shropshire; other Hadley "places" in Middlesex, Hertford, Stafford and Cheshire, xx/ as well as the several in Somerset. One early appearance of the name as that of an individual was in 1273, when Robert de Hadleya was listed on the Hundred Rolls of Suffolk. There are 11th century references to de Haddeleigh and de Haddesley, among other variations. The present spelling first emerges in the early 1300's, with Cadogan (de) Hadley, "whose descendants held Bulkley in Cheshire." viii/.

Other deviations of the name found in the land and other records of English places and villages are Hatlege, Hadlega, Hadeleigh, Haedalee, etc. As late as 1750, Simon Hadley II would sign his name to his will without the usual "e" while listing his children and grandchildren by name with the "e". viii, xiv, xxii/.

In 1369 Sir John of London would be elected to Parliament as a Hadeley, but later in that century Sir Robert of Suffolk and Alexander of London and Somerset spelled it Hadley. By the early 15th century this had become virtually the standard form. And, in this spelling it commenced to appear with increasing frequency. (Whether this was because Hadleys had become more numerous or because record-keeping had improved is not clear; perhaps it was for both reasons plus the fact that the previously clerically-monopolized skills of reading and writing had commenced to spread.)

Almost complete historical data are available for the family of George Hadley of London and Somerset, c. 1600. His son George, (first cousin of James Hadley II) was to be shire-reeve (high sheriff) of Hertfordshire. His daughter Ann, married Arthur Herbert, Admiral the Earl of Torrington; his daughter, Mary, was the wife of Sir William D'Oyley of Shottisham.

George of London and Somerset (and later also of Middlesex) had several generations of male descendants of more than average note: George II was a barrister, as was Henry; John (born 1682) was a leading mathematician whose experiments in optics won him election to the Royal Society of which he was to become vice-president; another John was a fellow of Queens College, Cambridge; another Henry was a surgeon of Warwick Court.

George II and Henry I listed their addresses as Lincoln Inn and Gray's Inn; these inns of court, first established in 1305 by King Edward I, were simultaneously offices, libraries, residences and social clubs for lawyers. They marked the beginning in England of the practice of law as a profession with standards and standard procedures. (The unusual cultural record of some of these particular collateral kinsmen, most of whom won knighthoods, is the subject of a book, John Hadley, Inventor of The Quadrant, published in London in 1835 by Fisher Sons & Company).

George Hadley, (brother of James) son of Richard, son of John, son of Alexander of Somerset, was also the ancestor of the Massachusetts Hadleys who landed at Ipswich from England in 1639. They scattered over the whole colony and by 1650 had founded a half-dozen villages bearing their name. (Several of these towns still survive, mostly in Hampshire County). (Arthur Twining Hadley, president of Yale 1899-1921; Henry Kimball Hadley, the American composer-conductor, and A.T.'s sons, some of whom are well-known corporate lawyers in New York and Boston are of the New England or George Hadley branch). Likewise the Hadleys in Newport, Rhode Island in the late 1600s were believed to have been English folk from Ireland and collaterally related to the line of the Hadleys of Hendricks County. Among the Friends at Newport at that time were John, Sarah and Elizabeth Hadley.

Aside from other evidence, one clue that persuades students of the subject of the relationships of the several branches of the family in England, Ireland and America is the fact that all of them have used many of the same names for their sons and daughters, repetitively, through many generations. An heraldic indication of their kinship is the marked similarity of the several coats-of-arms they

have used and in many cases still do use. Both those used only for a single generation mediievally and those used lineally for hundreds of years are so much alike, both in their basic colors and their basic bearings, that they all can be said to trace heraldically to common sources. (See chapter X/).

Aside from their notable English ancestry, Hadleys of today also can take pride in the estimates made by the pioneer neighbors with respect to the characters of the founding Hadleys of Hendricks County. Their reputations, part of family folklore, are part too of their Quaker heritage. Realistically, however, contemporary Hadleys also probably should remember that neighbors of later generations have said less complimentary things about the family on occasion.

For Jeremiah's descent, the Biblical promise of Psalms 34:25 that "Yet saw I never the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread," held true generally. It probably is also true, as The Indianapolis News said on June 17, 1910 in commenting on the annual Hadley family reunion at the Plainfield Friends' Western Yearly Meeting Grounds, that "none of the family was ever in the penitentiary, none ever went to the poorhouse or became a tramp, and no Hadley was ever without a home."

At the same time it is also equally true that many Hadleys have had a hard scrabble to earn their bread day-today, and some of them were not "without a home" only because of the love--or family pride-- of close or remote kin.

Still the good name of the early Hadleys casts its helpful aura over current generations. This is true despite all the changes of values -- in currency, in morals, in ways of living -- that have occurred between Simon II's arrival in America in 1712 and the birth 10 generations or 250 years later of his youngest descendants in the line of the Hadleys of Hendricks County.

One value that has been almost uniformly constant through the years has been the high quality of families which have been united with the Hadleys by marriage. Generally Hadleys have been able to take as much pride in the lineages and status of their relatives-in-law as in their own.

Quite aside from the Aeneas-Julian-Claudian, Merovingian, Carolingian, House of Pepin, Alfredian, "Teamrock, Normandy-Plantagenet, Tudor-Lancaster-York, Stuart and Windsor-Hanover-Saxe Coburg traces in the Hadley ancestry,

and quite aside from the other royal and near royal, noble and near-noble, titled and near-titled, and famous or near famous (and infamous) persons whose blood is a part--however small--of the Hadley blood, there are a whole host of more real and still neighboring families related to the Hadleys of Hendricks County.

The Bevers, Browns, Buchanans, Carters, Comers, Coxes, Hornadays, Hollingsworths, Lindleys, Malsburys, McCouns-Towles, McLeods, Newlins, Obenchains-Finches, Picketts, Ratliff-vanVactors, Talbotts, Vawters, are just a partial listing of names linked once or more times with the Hadleys in recent generations.

(If in the following notes on some of these related families the authors have written mostly of what they knew best--and scanted what they didn't know and couldn't learn--disaffected cousins and others may help correct this section's inadequacies before the next edition by suggesting or providing additional genealogical histories). (See also other related family notes in chapter VI-VIII).

CARTER--Ara, Edith and Lucinda, Mordecai Carter's daughters who married the three sons of Jeremiah Hadley, and their first cousin, David, John Carter's son, who married Jeremiah's daughter Ruth, were descendants of a family in America since 1682. Their ancestors, Edward and Margaret Carter, who were natives of Aston, Hampton, Oxfordshire, England, arrived in Philadelphia just a few days after William Penn had landed for his first visit to his province vi,xxx/.

Their one son, English-born Robert, married Lydia Walley in Philadelphia in 1688. One of Robert-Lydia's six children, John, born 1695, married Isabel Atkinson in 1716. Two of his sisters married men named Harlan, at least one of whom was the son of Michael and Dinah (Dixon) Harlan.

John-Isabel had five children, including Samuel, born 1733, who in 1756 married Mary, daughter of Brinsley and Elizabeth Barnes. Samuel-Mary lived with or near his parents in Rockingham County, North Carolina 1756-63, before they moved to Rocky River, North Carolina. There they built Carter's Mill, which became the name of a community, and reared their family of nine children.

Among these were John 1759 and Mordecai 1777. John married 1781 Jane Brown and David was born 1791. Mordecai married Ann Cox in 1800, and they and three of his married sisters and their husbands and families, all of Guilford County, moved to Ohio that same year.

(One of the Carter sisters married a Vestal. This name, like Harlan, from their brother who had been named after his greatgranduncles and his numerous cousins of their descent, would be used for many subsequent generations of Carters and of Hadleys as well). David did not transfer his Friends membership from Cane Creek Meeting to Whitewater Meeting, Richmond, Indiana xvi/, then the port of entry for most Indiana-bound Ohioans and North Carolinians, until 1822. This was after David and his wife Ruth had moved with her father Jeremiah Hadley and his family from Collinsville, Ohio, to Plainfield, Indiana. Jeremiah's older sister, Sarah, was married to Eli Newlin in 1779 vi,xxx,xxii/. Eli-Sarah were parents of Edith, among other children, who was married in 1805 to Samuel Carter born 1772, who was John-Mordecai's brothers. They, along with other Carters and Carter in-laws from Ohio and North Carolina, moved to Indiana, to Plainfield, in 1823. (Seven of Mordecai Carter's nine children came to Indiana).

Most of the Indiana Carters are believed to be descendants of Samuel-Edith or David-Ruth. In either case, they are closely--multiply-related to the Hadleys of Hendricks County.

Samuel, for instance, was greatgrandfather of Orris Carter (1887) and his ten brothers and sisters, all of whom now live in the West and Southwest. Orris' father, Nathan, who was son of Samuel and Susannah (Bales) Carter, married Martha Hodson. Nathan and Simon Hadley (father of Pearl, Opal and Emerald) were partners in the hardware business in Danville for several years in the early 1900s. In 1910 Orris married Frances Smith at Austin, Texas, and they moved to Indian Territory--Oklahoma. There, at Tulsa, their three sons were born--Orris E. who teaches at Southeastern Oklahoma College; Nathan, with General Paint Corporation at Tulsa; and Neal, of Pan American Oil Company of Oklahoma City. Orris D., retired from Federal Housing Administration, works when he feels like it as an appraiser.

Among other Samuel-Edith descendants of recent memory was Mord Carter: banker, college trustee, co-founder of Klondyke Mills of Danville, one of the first directors of the Danville Public Library. He married 1888 Laura Kellum; their children were Leland and Lucille. Other Samuel-Edith descendants were Dr. Amos Carter at Plainfield and Caleb, a banker in Indianapolis. They like Mord were sons of Newlin and Beulah (Hunt) Carter; Newlin was son of Samuel-Edith.

Of the David-Ruth line were John Carter, who founded Cartersburg,* and David whose home for many years marked the western limit of Avon, Indiana on the old Pike's Peak Trail. David xiii/, son of John and Susan (Wells) Carter, married 1876 Susan Hiatt; they had seven children including Louis 1877; John L. 1885 and Paul H. 1895.

Beyond the first Carters who came to America, branches of the family had been both well known and numerous in Ireland, and, for many centuries, in England. Their English coat-of-arms, dating from 1634, was: argent, a chevron, three Catherine's Wheels, vert.

HORNADAY--Mary Hornaday, co-founder with Jeremiah Hadley of the Hadleys of Hendricks County, was the first of three women bearing her surname and the first of two bearing her full name who would be married to Hadley men. Once a Hornaday man married a Hadley girl of the third generation, or about 1850. Through the four of the, Hadleys have several lines of relationships with Hornadays--few them exactly definable this late in the 20th century.

Smith and Anson Hornaday, pre-1850 Hendricks Countians, said by contemporaries have been first cousins, have numerous descendants wellknown to current generations. They and their families were considered "close" to the Hadleys, with cousinship assumed. The exact connection can no longer be proven. But reasons still can be found to depend on it; All of the Hornadays of Hendricks County in the early 1800s were of the same family and they were all Hadley kin, through Jeremiah's wife Mary.

Smith and his wife Ruth Martin, who was sister of Mary Elizabeth Martin who was married to Hiram Hadley, son of Elias, son of Jeremiah, were parents of Grant Hornaday 1868-1933. Grant and his wife Agnes McLeese were parents of Robert S. 1898-1961 and Helen born 1896. Grant, and

- - - - -

*Some Hadleys also were related to the founder of Stilesville, Indiana, Jeremiah Stiles, who settled there in 1821. xiii/. His daughter, Jerusha, 1837 married Jehu Hadley who was a son of James T. and Mary (Richardson) Hadley who came to Hendricks County from Chatham County, North Carolina, in 1825. Jehu-Jerusha were parents of Rusha Hadley, who 1899 married Edward V. Ragland, Danville horse breeder and loan, real estate and insurance agent. Jerusha-Ed were parents of Sibyl and Christine who were wellknown in and around Danville through the early 20s. Christine, an expert horsewoman, also was one of Danville High School's outstanding girl athletes.

Robert and Cecil Buchanan, Helen's husband, all of Danville, were founders of the Hornaday Milk Co., Indianapolis.

Robert married Jewell Begeman; they had no children.. Helen-Cecil are parents of Carl 1916-1944 whose daughter Carolyn was born 1936; of Virginia b. 1921, of Betty (Mrs. Robert Parker) b. 1924 who has two daughters; of Mary Louise b. 1930; and of Donna (Mrs. Robert Edgar) b. 1933 who has one son.

Grant Hornaday's brothers Elmer and Martin were born, respectively, 1860 and 1881, and their sisters were Wilda H. (Babbitt), Belle (Tansey), Lulu (Clark) and Anna (Guthrie).

Charles P. Hornaday 1866-1930, Danville postmaster before World War I, was a son of Anson D. and Sarah (Hanna) Horanday of Washington Township. One of his brothers, James P. was for many years Washington Correspondent of The Indianapolis News; another, Will, was a newspaperman in Austin, Texas. xiii/. Anson's daughter Mary, who married Giles Hadley of Plainfield, was the mother of Robert Hadley who is a circulation manager of The Indianapolis News.

Anson, particularly before he moved his family from Castleton in neighboring Marion County to Avon, had had Hilton U. Brown as a member of his household. A gentle giant for more than 75 years in the affairs of midwest journalism, of Butler University, of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, of civic betterment until his death at the age of 99 in 1958, Mr. Brown claimed Anson and his family as "friends and kinsmen" vi/. (Friend he was too of the several generations of Jeremiah Hadley's descent who attended Butler University. Kinsman also he may have been, if he was of the same family as Jeremiah's grandmother Patience Brown).

Charles P. 1896 vi/ married Effie Blair, daughter of Washington=township neighbor Clark Blair, and they were parents of Howard B. who is an accountant in Seattle, Sarah Josephine (Mrs. _____ of Dallas, Texas), Mary Louise (Mrs. Jack Sampson of Seattle) and Charles P., Jr., in the lumber business at Seattle.

The Hornaday-Brown close relationship is reflected in the fact that many Hornadays of current generations are well-known as journalists and publicists.

Anson's second son, vi/ James, was the father of Hilton P., who was financial editor of the Buffalo News until his death in recent years; of James H., an executive of Presbyterian Life Magazine of Philadelphia; of Fred Eugene, executive vice president of American Forestry Association; of Mary Josephine, a staff writer for the Christian Science Monitor in New York, and of Willis D., who died in 1918.

Will's son, William D., is dean of Journalism at University of Texas; his son Walter was Washington Correspondent of The Dallas News until his retirement in 1961. His daughters, Grace and Josephine, live in Houston and Austin, respectively.

Mary Harnaday, ancestress of the Hadleys, born 1780 in Chatham County, North Carolina, was the second of eight children of Christopher who died 1841 and Mary Ann Hornaday who were born in Guildord County xxii,xvii/. Christopher was a son of John and Christian Hornaday. John was "taxable" in Orange County in 1755 and was road overseer in Chatham County in 1763.

Lewis, Christopher's brother, was the maternal grandfather of Rebecca Hornaday Hill who was married to John Vestal Hadley, Jeremiah's grandson, in 1885. Both the Hills and Hornadays xiii/ were pioneer North Carolinians and pioneers in Hendricks County.

Hiram and Ezekiel Hornaday, (and Ezekiel's wife Elizabeth Hadley) who along with the Hadleys and Carters and Coxs and a few other founded the Christian Church in Plainfield in 1830, are believed to have been brothers, vi,xxii/, sons of Ezekiel, born 1782, who was a brother of Christopher and Lewis.

Lewis likewise named his son born in 1823 Ezekiel who again perpetuated the name in 1848.

Elizabeth-Ezekiel's son John born 1821 married Martha Kersey. Among John-Martha's children were another Ezekiel, another John and another Lewis.

A young Ezekiel 'Hornada' who was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, was near Springfield Friends Meeting, Wilmington, Ohio, in 1809, living with the Isaac Harvey family xxxiv/. Mentioned as attending school 1809-1813; in 1829 Ezekiel (and Hannah 'Hornada') was listed as a householder there.

By 1815 Ohio's Miami Valley contained more than 6,000 Friends most of whom came from North and South Carolina. Besides the Harveys and Hornadays, other families of the Springfield Meeting whose names are familiar in Hendricks County, Indiana, were Hadleys, Carters, Harlans, Newlins, Kerseys, Talberts, Hollingsworths and Hunts. One John Hadley, who had married Lydia Harvey in 1793 at Cane Creek and had 12 children by 1806, came there in 1806; Jonathan T. from Chatham County, North Carolina and a nephew of the principal Jeremiah of this history and brother of William and James of Hendricks County--came in 1815.

He visited his Plainfield and Danville relatives in 1827, 1834-35 and 1841. On the latter trip, he "lodged" enroute with "the Hornadays in Philadelphia, Hancock County" (In Indiana, on the National Road).

Jonathan T. 1793-1879 in 1815 married Rebecca Harvey, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Harvey who were among the handful of first settlers. (Land then "retailed" at \$1.75 an acre, uncleared). By 1882 the Hadleys and Harveys were not only the most numerous families in the western part of Clinton County xxxiv/ but they were related to fully half the people there. Their descendants still are active (1962) in Springfield Meeting.

(Wilmington and Collinsville, Ohio, where Jeremiah Hadley's family spent 10 years 1811-1821, are 40 miles apart).

Origin of the name Hornaday is unknown; it is not listed in any of the standard source books. Some Hornadays vi/ believe the first of their line to come to America, presumably from England-Ireland-Scotland-Wales, originally bore a similar name (Horn, Hornby, Hornsly?) which underwent a sea change enroute. Because of his insistence on receiving the "horn a day" of rum for which he'd paid as part of his passage fare, his fellow-passengers nicknamed him "Hornaday" and he adopted it as his surname. Its first appearance on public records so far found is in North Carolina in 1755.

MCCOUN (also spelled Cowan, Cowen and Cown, with or without prefixes Mac or Mc)-- Nancy Towles McCoun (Talbot) 1843-1926 who became the third wife of Harlan C. Hadley in 1877, was the daughter of Dr. John 1800-1844 and Horacena (Towles) McCoun, vi,xiii,xxvi/.

Horacena 1824-1900 after John's death married his lawyer brother, Robert Coleman Slaughter McCoun. This second marriage gave Nancy and her sister Fidelia six half-brothers and five half-sisters. Fidelia (1844-1919) married her cousin, James Leonard McCoun in 1863. He was son of Ward McCoun, a pioneer in Indiana. For many years James - Uncle Jim - operated a dry goods business in Danville with the help of his sons Charles L. and Raleigh B. and his nephew, James.

All of the McCouns of Hendricks County are descendants of John-Robert's father, James, of Mercer County, Kentucky.

Nancy McCoun's father John and her uncle-stepfather Robert had distinguished patrilineal ancestries which went back to Scotland's first recorded history. Through their mother, Nancy Slaughter, they were as closely connected with the patrician first families of Virginia as anyone in America. Both the Slaughters and the McCouns have fully-documented Revolutionary War Histories. Among Nancy's immediate ancestors were Garrisons, Colemans, Smiths, Lightfoots, Thorntons and Joneses.

John's father, James V., and his grandfather, James IV, had been given Kentucky landgrants for their Revolutionary War services. Born in Dorn County, Ireland in 1716, where his father and grandfather had emigrated, James IV came to New Castle, Delaware, where he met and married Margaret Walker in 1743. They moved to Augusta-Botetourt County, Virginia where James V. 1745-1790 was born and where he married Nancy Ann Tilford. James V.-Nancy Ann moved to Kentucky in 1779 with his parents, and their children were the pioneer McCouns of Indiana.

James McCoun III, 1660-1735, was born in Linlithgow, Scotland; he married Mary Campbell of Lochow, Ireland, after he had moved there with his parents and grandparents. His father, James II, 1637-1706, was born in Linlithgow; his mother, Elizabeth Montgomery, in Lancashire, Scotland.

James I, 1601-1706, the first McCoun of the Hendricks County line on record, was born in Scotland as was his wife, Margret Hamilton. His family name in its many variations had "always" existed there, xxix/ deriving originally from St. Comgan through Colquhoun of Fifeshire and Mac-c-counich of Lorn and Appin.

The McCoun arms are: argent, a lion rampant gules between three cinquefoils vert, on a chief azure, a boar's head couped between two fleur-de-lis or.

Horacena Towles (see also Towles history, below) xxvi/, Nancy's mother, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky. She was the daughter of Rawleigh Downman and Fidelia (Belfield Chinn Jeffries) Towles. The Towles family had been in America since the time of Cromwell, arriving from Liverpool, England, about 1652. Henry, the founder, a planter-landowner, married Ann Stokely (or Stockley) in 1668. Settling in Accomac County, he was the first registered owner of land on Chincoteague Island; he served as Accomac County constable in 1681.

Henry-Ann's son Henry II, 1670-1734, inherited Towles Point, an island between the Rappahannock and Carolman

Rivers, in Lancaster County, Virginia. It stayed in the family name for more than 250 years and is mentioned prominently in local histories of the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the War Between the States. Henry II married Hannah Theriot (or Therriott) in 1709. He served as sheriff of his county in 1707 and would share his wife's inheritance of part of a tract of 1600 acres given her grandfather by crown grant through Governor Berkely.

His son Stokely married Elizabeth Martin in 1736. Their sons Henry and Thomas were colonels and Stokely II a major in the Continental Army. Stokely II, 1740-1811, married in 1773 Elizabeth Porteus Downman born 1752, in Goochland County, Virginia, where he and his parents and her parents were all large landowners. He was an attorney, planter, justice of the peace, and was promoted from captain to major in the adjutant-general's office under Washington.

Elizabeth was a descendant of Major John Smith of Purton (In Virginia it is said that being related to the Smiths of Purton--whose ancestor was rescued by Pocahontas--is like being related to royalty), of Colonel Augustine Warner of Gloucester, Virginia, whose granddaughter was the grandmother of George Washington (and who provides one of the Hadley links to the House of Windsor), and of other pre-revolutionary families of note.

Elizabeth Porteus Downman was also a descendant of French-born Captain Nicholas Martiau 1591-1657, a military engineer sent to America in 1620 by the Virginia Company of London to fortify Jamestown against the Indians. It is through him that Hadleys (and Towles and McCouns) of Hendricks County can qualify for membership in the Huguenot societies. Founder of Yorktown, he was a leader of the first open rebellion against royal oppression in America. Through the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth to Colonel George Reade, he became an early ancestor of George Washington and Elizabeth II of England.

Rawleigh (or Raleigh) Dowman Towles, 1787-1870, son of Stokely-Elizabeth, migrated to Mortonville, Kentucky. He married in 1816 Fidelia Belfield Chinn Jeffries 1797-1836. Daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Chinn) Jeffries of Richmond County, Virginia, Fidelia was a granddaughter of Rawleigh Chinn 1684-1781 whose wife Esther Ball was a half-sister of Mary Ball who was married to Augustine Washington. Mary-Augustine were parents of George Washington. This is another link in the Hadley relationship to Queen Elizabeth II and other descendants, through Elizabeth's queen-mother, of the House of Windsor.

Rawleigh-Fidella were parents of Nancy McCoun's mother, Horacena Towles. Thus, through Horacena, Nancy was related not only to the Chinns, Belfields, Jeffries, Downmans, Porteouses, Romneys, Bacons, but also to the Meriwethers, Balls, Woodhouses, Coffields and Thorpes--all early names in England and Virginia and many of them also pioneers in Kentucky and Indiana. xxvi/. (See appendix)

Horacena, born in Clover Bottom, Woodford County, Kentucky, at 18 married the son of Mercer County neighbors John and Nancy (Slaughter) McCoun. The McCouns and Slaughters, like other first Kentucky families, had taken up land given them for services in the Revolution. Nancy was the daughter of Lt. Robert and Luc (Harrison) Slaughter; Robert was the son of Colonel John and Mildred (Coleman) Slaughter; John had held rank also in the French-Indian War in 1758.

Horacena-John's daughters Nancy and Fidelia and Horacena-Robert's 11 children were all born in Danville.

Issue of Horacena's marriage to her first husband's brother were James 1848-1926 who married Laura Fronk; Rawleigh D. 1850-1927 who married Elizabeth Moberly; Edward McG. 1851-1924 who married Alice Darnell; Mary T. 1852-1935 who married Steven Searce; Sallee Katherine 1856-1917 who married William Shirley; Eliza Clay 1858-1933, who married Frank McVey; Jerry A. 1861-1947 who married Margaret McCoun and, secondly, Emma Perkins; Robert and Betty who died as children; Henrietta (Etta) 1864-1956, for many years teller-assistant cashier at Danville's First National Bank; and Oliver H. (Tony) 1866-1940 who married Ada Ethel Flanders.

OBENCHAIN)
FINCH) Ann Obenchain (Bradley), daughter of Stewart and Olivia (Finch) Obenchain, both natives of Buchanan, Botetourt County, Virginia, married Harlan V. Hadley 1953.

Stewart's family came to America in 1749. It's founder Samuel Henry-Abendschonn, and two sons, arrived that year from Gottengen, Germany, by way of Rotterdam and Cowes. The family is listed in the first Gottengen census, in 1586.

Samuel's son Reinholt took the oath of enlistment in the Continental army in 1777 in Berks County, Pennsylvania; his grandson Samuel became a lieutenant in the Berks County Militia in 1777. Born in 1754, the latter married Phoebe (Taylor-Daler?) in 1776 (in a Lutheran church built by his father) and at the end of the war they along with his three brothers joined the mass movement of Germans south down the Virginia valleys.

One of Sam's brother's sons, William Alexander Obenchain,

a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, was an engineer captain on General Robert E. Lee's staff-one of 27 Obenchains of record to serve the Confederacy.

Of Samuel-Phoebe's nine children, one, Daniel (1778-1862) married Hannah Marguat in Botetourt County in 1804; of their 11 children, Peter, born 1817, married his cousin Matilda Obehchain, and Stewart was among their six children.

Olivia, Stewart's wife and Ann's mother, was a descendant of Mosby Arnold and Mary (Finch) and of Cornelius Burdette Finch who lived on land in Campbell County, Virginia, which their ancestors had as a Crown Grant. The family came to America very early -- among the first in Virginia -- from the town of Finch, Kent, England, where their Norman ancestors had settled post-William's invasion in 1066. Their arms, stemming from the first Earl of Aleford, are: Argent, a chevron, between three griffins, sable.

The Obenchain name, also spelled Obenschain in Virginia, also is spelled elsewhere Abendschoene, Abendschien, and, in Pennsylvania, two cousins who spelled it Ovenshine became brigadier generals in the War Between the States.

RATLIFF)

VANVACTOR) Cleo Ratliff, married to Frank Brewer Hadley in 1905, was the daughter of Ryland Fletcher and Mary Emma (vanVactor) Ratliff. Both the Ratliffs and vanVactors were Quakers; Ryland's and Emma's mothers were both known as "ministers among Friends."

Ryland 1858-1947 and his younger brother Russell were born in a log cabin near Jonesboro, Indiana. Their parents were Cornelius Saint 1829-1874 and Susan (Jay) Ratliff 1830-1907. Susan was a daughter of Denny and Mary Jay, of Ohio, and she and Cornelius moved to Indiana on their marriage.

Ryland taught in public schools and in "the" Academy at Fairmount, Indiana, before coming to Danville in 1901 to become professor of physics at the then-Central Normal College (later Canterbury College). In the early 20's he moved to Rolla, Missouri, to take the same post at the Missouri School of Mines; he continued teaching beyond his 75th birthday. His brother, Russell, born 1863, currently (1962) is the oldest living graduate of Indiana University. Russell retired from the U. S. Indian Service in the late 20's and has lived since on the West Coast, recently at the Masonic Home at Zenith, Washington.

The Ratliffs--in America at least two generations and perhaps three ahead of Ryland-Russell--had come originally from Yorkshire, England. Anciently, ca. 1100, they trace descent from Richard Radcliffe of Radcliffe Tower, Bury, Lancashire. Richard's name was taken from the nearby red cliffs. The Ratliff arms are: Argent, a bend engrailed, sable.

Stemming first from near Utrecht, Holland, as van Vechtons (or van der Vechten, meaning of or from the Vecht, a river, the vanVactors had started in this country in the late 1700's.

Joseph, forefather of the current line in and around Indiana, was born 1786 at Harpers Ferry. He married (secondly) 1847 Margaret Bochel-Richard 1825-1917, a native of Sherwing, Prussia, who'd come with her parents to America in 1844. Their children, besides Mary Emma, the ancestress of several of the Hadleys of Hendricks County, included four others by Joseph's death in 1867.

Members of the vanVactor family, still mostly Quakers, are numerous in Indiana and west; their vanVechten cousins stayed mainly along the Eastern seaboard. The family arms are: Sable, a fesse embattled and counter-embattled, argent.

TOWLES (Also spelled Towle, Tole(s), Towel (s) and Towell) -- The cnce-numerous Towles family of Danville shared much of the ancestry of the McCouns (see above). Horacena Towles, ancestress of the Hendricks County McCouns and many Hadleys, was sister of Robert Porteus Towles. Most of his children, like all of hers, were born in Hendricks County.

Robert 1818-1895 married 1836 Harryann Roach 1818-1870, daughter of William H. Roach of Mercer County, Kentucky. After the birth of their first son, William in 1837, they moved to Danville, Indiana, and lived there and at Cartersburg.

Of their descent, probably best known currently in Hendricks County are the children and grandchildren of John M. Towles. John 1848-1925 married in 1870 Julia Ann Tinder, 1849-1912, daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth (Hadley) Tinder, restaurateurs of Danville. Elizabeth was daughter of James T. and Mary (Richardson) Hadley. John, proprietor of Towles House, later served as Danville town constable, town marshal and then established a ccmmercial nightwatchman service which he operated until his death.

John-Julia's son Harry 1871-1929 married 1896 Alice Morreb, "a Quaker" not otherwise identified.

Harry-Alice's son, Glendon 1897-1941, enlisted at 19 to serve in the 130th Field Artillery, USA, in World War 1, and was discharged in 1919. One of the most personable young men of his generation, he married Nina Owens, daughter of Drasmus and Lynetta (Wright) Owens of Mill Creek, Hendricks County.

Glendon-Nina's daughter Betty June, born 1923, married John H. O'Brien, born 1922, son of Dr. Bert M. and Elizabeth (Vandeever) O'Brien of Danville. John is a chemist. Their son,

Jeffery M., was born 1952, Indianapolis.

Glendon-Nina's daughter Marjorie Ann born 1929 married John W. McLain born 1927, son of Lester and Kate (Larsen) McClain of Danville. Their children are Douglas Evan, born 1955; Gary John, born 1951, and Bettina Ann, born 1957, all in Danville.

John Towles' son Harry secondly married Daisy Fay Young and to this marriage were born Geraldine in 1901 who married James Law of Shelbyville; Bernardine, 1903, married Francis McAree, and Rosemary, 1912, who married Delbert Rasener.

William Price Towles, the one son of Robert-Harryann born in Mercer County, Kentucky, married in 1859 Catherine Hester Johnson, daughter of John Henry and Eliza Jane (Talbott) Johnson of New Maysville, Indiana, and after having eight children in Hendricks County, they moved to Kansas.

To their union were born 12 sons and daughters, 21 grandchildren, 34 greatgrandchildren and 22 great great-grandchildren, all recorded in detail by Hester Towles Pursell Hester, a retired teacher and active genealogist of Kansas City, is co-author of The Towles Story (1957) from which much of the Towles-McCoun history as part of this history of the Hadleys of Hendricks County is drawn.

Hendricks County-born children of Robert-Harryann, in addition to John M., were Fidelia 1840-1923 who married Albert Ambrose Hollingsworth, son of Murzan Hollingsworth of Plainfield; Horacena 1844-1933 who married Samuel M. Tinder; Dr. Alfred Newton Towles 1850-1926 who married Ruth McVey; Elizabeth 1861-1922, who married John P. Steffy, and, secondly, Louis F. Spahr; and Minerva, Mary and Robert, who died as children.

The Towles arms are: gules, lion, passant xxvi/.

- 0 -

Many of these names of "kin by marriage" are or have been carried as part of the names of one or several generations of Hadleys. As with most English descended people of ancient origin, such (sur) names stem from before the 11th Century Domesday census or were assumed during that historic survey. Names were generally a hereditary matter in England, Scotland and Ireland by the end of the 12th century.

Nearly all old English names derive from one of four sources; (1) baptismal or personal names, (2) physical or personal characteristics, (3) localities or places of residence, or (4) trades, occupations and offices.

Examples of all of these origins are found among Hadley kin. Just as Hadley in its first personal meaning was literally "of or from the place of the wild heath where the cattle graze," so Lindley was "of or from the place of the lime tree." A carter pre-Domesday was a man who drove a cart; ex-Domesday he was Carter. Brown took his name from his color; Ratliff from the red cliffs (radcliffes) of Devon; the Dickeyes from a bird of a similar name; the Footes like the Hands, Heads and the Legges borrowed from an outstanding physical characteristic; the Millers were millers; the Howels could have been noted for howling; the first Thompson was a Tom's son, one whose forefathers probably stayed in England after one of the numerous Scandinavian invasions pre-William I. The origin of Curle and Long and Littler is plain; the Clarks were clarks-clerks-clerics; the Newlins were from new lands, and so on.

Such territorial prefixes as "de," "de la" and "del" were introduced by William's Normans. They indicated ownership of land; soon they were adopted by the native nobility and soon thereafter by any owner of much acreage. (It meant about the same thing as being a Prince of Georgia, or Pre-USSR-Russia. That the possessor of the title was of a family which owned or at some time in the past had owned sheep and land on which to graze them).

The German "von" and the Holland "van" are also "place" prefixes, meaning of or from. While in their lands of origin they generally are associated with land-owning and with names of persons who hold or whose ancestors have held titles, this is not necessarily so.

The many English names suffixed by "ton," "ford," "ham", "leigh" and "ley" invariably denote locality; those terminating in "son," "ing" and "kin" indicate Norse ancestry, these suffixes meaning 'the son of.' The Norman prefix Fitz, the Gaelic Mac or Mc, the Welsh Ap and the Irish O all mean the same thing: the son of.

Among other factors affecting English names was the fact that occupational names sometimes were given originally as baptismal names are given currently, and these baptismal or "given" names later became surnames. Thus one named Carter, for instance, does not necessarily descend from a carter; its first bearer may have been given the name merely because as a child he like carts! So with the Kings, Herald's, Knights, Sargents, etc. These may indicate either the original bearers did have such occupations (the King may have been the leader of his community) or merely that they were so named because they had some characteristic of some bearer of one of these occupational titles.

Thus while many English names are or apparently are

self-explanatory, the original or literal meanings of multitudes of others have become obscure or lost altogether. The several changes of languages, the lack of uniform spelling and the general illiteracy for most of the long pull since England began, and the obsolescence of words over the centuries all contribute to the problems of students of nomenclature. Not the least of these, either in England or America, has been the tendency to Anglicize "foreign" names.

The Hadleys of Hendricks County, Indiana

Chapter IX

"All who can deduce descent from an ancestor whose armorial ensigns have been acknowledged are entitled to carry these arms by right of inheritance"--15th Century ruling by Herald's College.

"A coat of arms has always been the indisputable appendage of a gentleman and an object of pride and display"--International Heraldic Institute.

"The greatest gift society can give a human being is the opportunity to form his own personality"--Dr. Raphael Demos.

The Source and Meaning
of Family Arms & Crests

Contrary to general opinion, the legitimate use of a coat-of-arms does not necessarily connote an aristocratic or lordly background. It frequently may do so, but some of the oldest and most interesting ensigns in fact have been and are used by families distinguished neither by title, wealth nor historic accomplishment.

What with the Crusades and numerous other valorous if sometimes vainglorious feats of arms which had engaged the English peerage, gentry and yeomanry for several centuries of the middle-ages, the English crown by 1449 felt too many people not entitled to do so were claiming participation in such prideful events by fraudulent coats-of-arms. Thus the College of Arms was established. By 1483 under Richard III this became Herald's College which as an institution continues today almost unchanged.

The King's Heralds made a series of "Visitations" to every shire and village, noting all the armorial bearings active and in use, and these automatically were acknowledged except in adjudicated cases of conflict with their usage by other families.

Where known, the meanings or sources or derivations of the bearings used on such coats-of-arms were recorded by the Heralds. But even then, meanings in many cases were already shrouded in tradition or legend rather than based on fact.

In England at least--and somewhat later in Ireland and Scotland--the art of heraldry commenced with the members of about the second or third Crusade, or about simultaneously with the use of suit-armor in the middle ages. Symbols were chosen by the wearer on the basis of his own imagination and choice; perhaps they commemorated participation in a particularly note-worthy battle, perhaps they alluded to mythological beasts to impress beholders, perhaps they denoted his name or his place of origin. Crosses of whatever variety usually indicated a soldier of the Crusades, or descent from same.

Later, the tournaments of England, the internecine wars, the ceremonial knightings and other events of pomp and pageantry--as well as the emergence of a merchant (middle) class--brought new symbols to add to old armorial bearings or to create new ones.

In recent centuries, family arms or crests or both have served mainly to minister to the sense of family pride and to preserve for posterity a symbol of ancestral accomplishment and honor and of authentic ancient descent. Secondarily, use of family ensigns or emblazonments has served to stir the imagination, to recreate the bright pageantry of the past, the chivalry of centuries-dead ancestors, and adventures of the 'gentlemanly' Crusaders, the colorful and shared history of mother England.

Initially, in England after the Norman invasion, coats-of-arms as such were garments embroidered in heraldic emblazonment which were worn over coats-of-mail, partly to shade the latter from the sun and make them more comfortable and partly to confuse enemy swords, lances and arrows. Before the Normans, the custom of bearing symbols on shields or helmets or ensigns or standards was already antique. Such symbols simultaneously identified friend-or-foe, and, in some cases, denoted rank or caste. This general custom started almost before civilization, among even the most primitive peoples.

Crests, sometimes used decoratively in place of or in addition to coats-of-arms, were ornaments worn on the top of helmets or, more recently, on uniform caps. Usually made of wood, leather or metal, the crest mediievally was attached to the helmet by a twist of cloth or, symbolically, by a wreath of six skeins colored alternately with the principal metal and color of the coat-of-arms or shield.

In drawings or paintings of coats-of-arms or crests or both, traditionally the cloak or mantle worn over armour is shown by irregular draperies flowing down both sides of the shield from the peak of the helmet or the shield's top center point. They too take their colors from the colors and metals of the shield. Heraldically, these embellishments are called mantlings.

Mottoes, sometimes found with family emblazonments, are not basically a part of the acknowledged use of coats-of-arms; most often they are a traditional war-cry, a pun on a family name, or an expression of some bearer's religious or social personality.

The Herald's College in modern times attains prominence in the news usually only during coronations or weddings. However, under the archaic titles of "Earl Marshal, Kings of Garter, Clarenceux and Norroy (and Ulster King of Arms of Ireland and Lyon King of Arms of Scotland), heralds and pursuivants", living people today--some of whom inherited their positions--perform specific and necessary functions in the royal court of England. In addition to recording and regulating armorial bearings, they establish royal honors and precedence (protocol) and arrange and supervise the ceremonies of coronations, state funerals, royal weddings, processions and other traditional state occasions. They also serve as royal and state messengers.

Heraldry is the art (and not the science) of armorial bearings, of emblazoning same, of settling questions of rights to use claimed bearings, of tracing and recording genealogies, of recording honors, and of establishing precedence.

Heralds of the 15th century--and of the 20th--might explain some emblazonments satisfactorily in the light of the known history, traditions and feudal associations of a given family and the ceremonial usage of particular symbols in particular years. In many if not most cases, however, coats of armor or crests or both are incapable of exact interpretation even by the loosest sort of symbolism or by presumptive or deductive reasoning.

Such lack of precise knowledge, however, need not lessen anyone's pride in his family's symbolic ensigns: he can be sure the meaning at first was not only clear but commendable in spirit, and that it had the respect of all who knew the family.

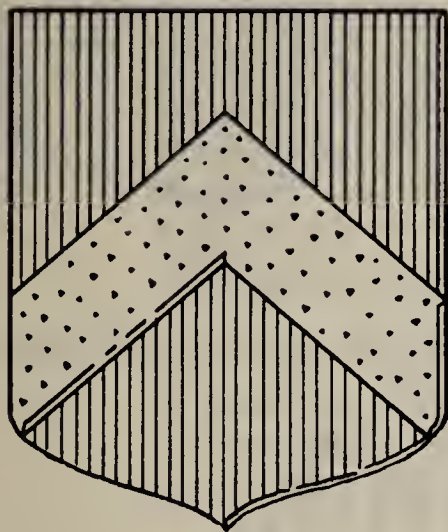
Hadleys both in England and Ireland--and in America-- have used a wide variety of armorial bearings, the specific meanings of most of which are unclear. Some of them were used for perhaps just a single generation, to particularize one member or branch of the family from others; some have been used lineally and continuously. Just as the precise meanings or origins are dead, so in some cases have died the original meanings of the heraldic terms used to describe armorial bearings.

Notwithstanding these limitations, students qualified to have an opinion tend to believe all the Hadley arms, wherever used, have a common source and a common meaning. The latter symbolically was basically "steadfastness," it is said, sometimes figuratively interpreted as "victorious fidelity in authority."

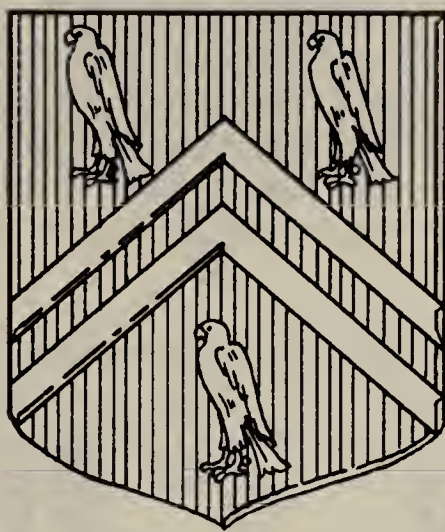
Illustrated on Page 115 are the principal arms used from ancient times by Hadleys in England; the order of listing below does not necessarily indicate order of precedence, nor is the translation of the heraldic description necessarily as accurate as the King's Heralds might provide:

1. Gu. a chevron or. (On a red background, a gold chevron).
2. Gu. a chevron between three falcons ar. (On a red background, three silver falcons arranged around a silver chevron).
3. Az. a chevron and fesse ar. in chief three annulets or. (On a blue background, a chevron of silver under a horizontal band in silver bearing three small gold circles).
4. Gu. three plates or. (On a red background, three circular plates in gold).
5. Gu. a chevron ar. between three plates overall a fesse ar. (On a red background, a silver chevron with three silver plates arranged at its sides and apex and with a blue horizontal stripe superimposed).
6. Ar. a pair of compasses and in base an annulet sa. (On a silver background, a pair of black compasses in the upper two-thirds and centered in the bottom third, a small black circle).

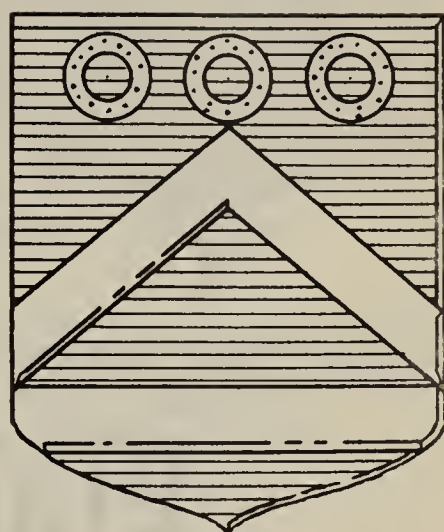
Hadley of England..



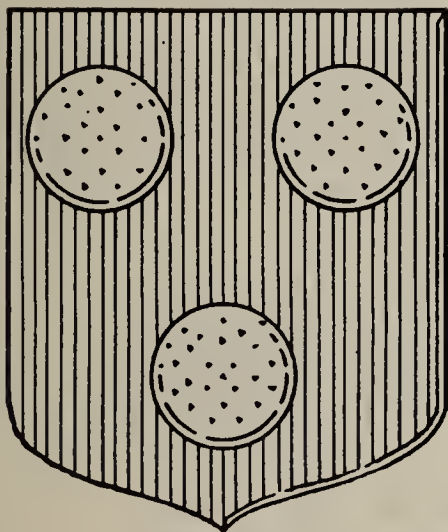
1



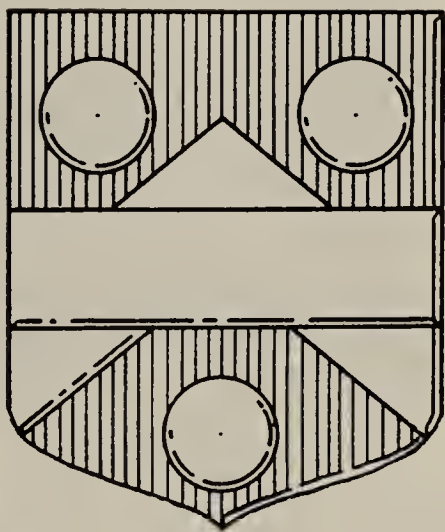
11



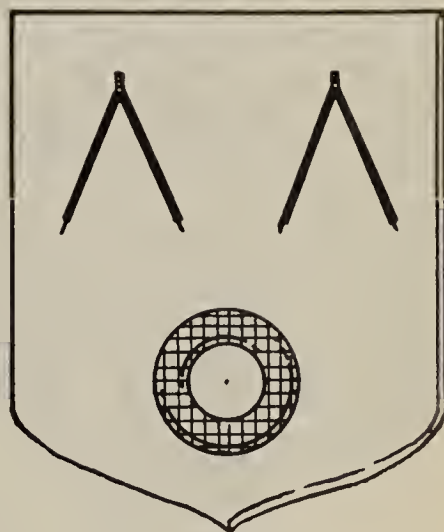
3



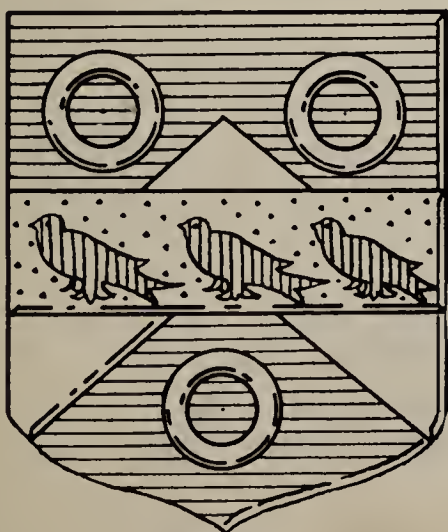
4



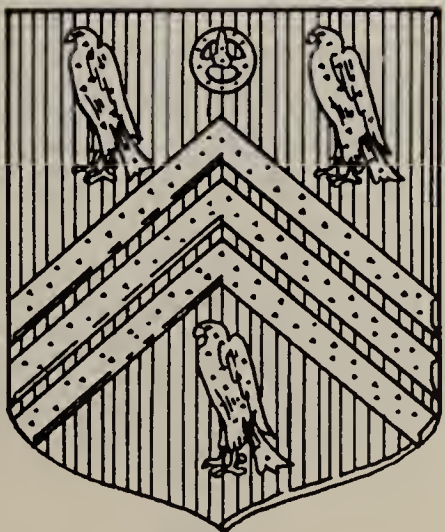
5



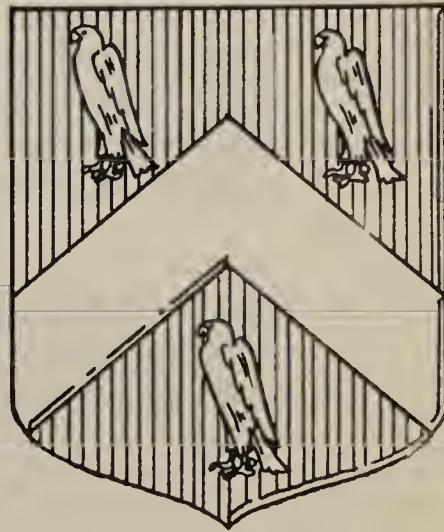
6



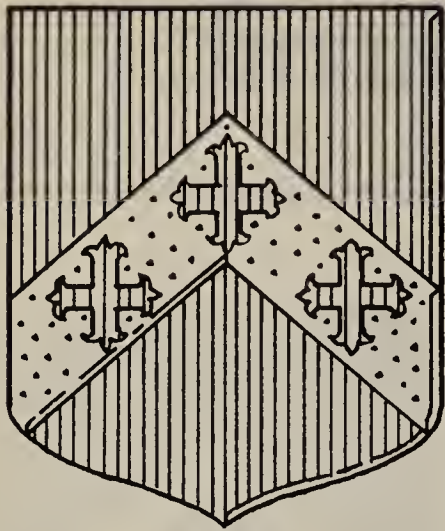
12



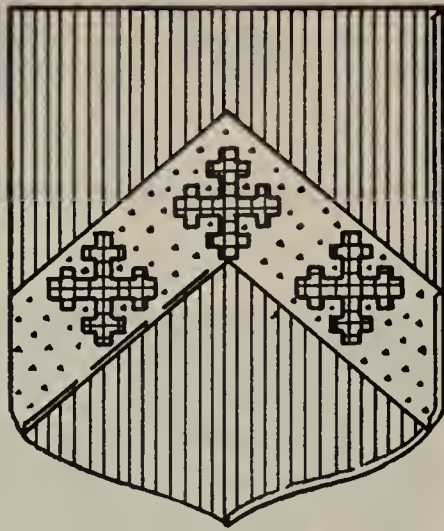
7



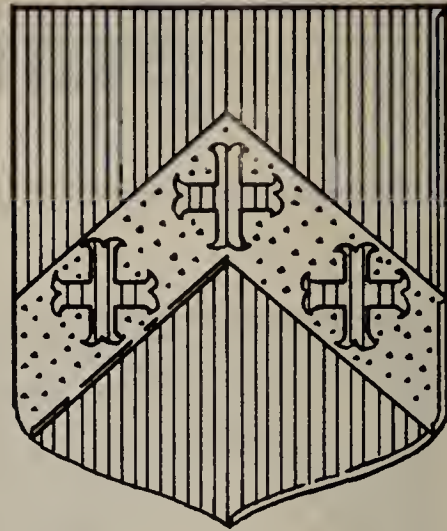
2



9

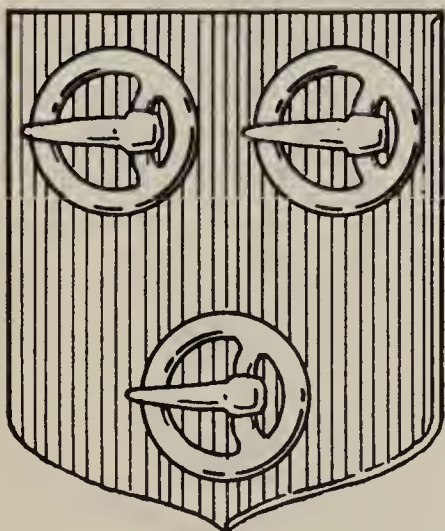


8

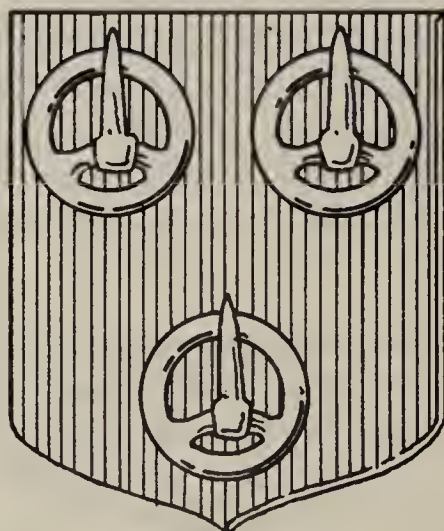


10

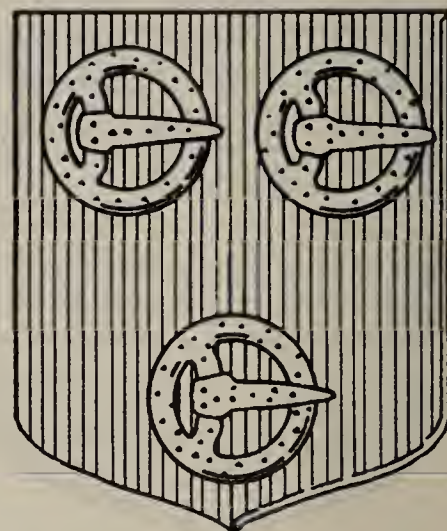
Gadley of Ireland..



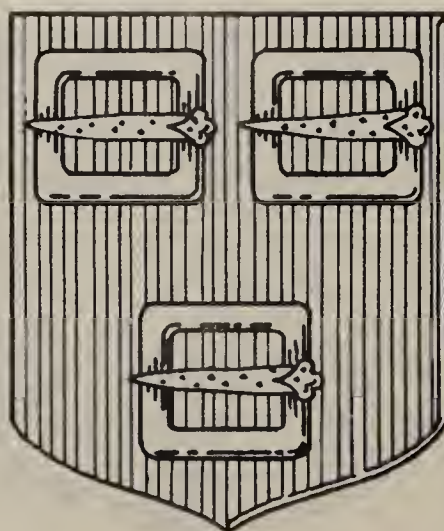
13



14



15



16

17
(similar to No. 16)

18
(similar to No. 14)

7. Gu. three chevronels or. between as many falcons belled or. in third center chief point, a buckle, the tongue erect of the second. (On a red background, three small chevrons in gold, with three gold falcons wearing gold bells arranged at the sides and the apex of the group of chevrons, and with a buckle in mid-center top of the shield having its gold tongue up).

8. Gu. on a chevron ar. three cross crosslets as. (On a red background, three simple black crosses each having three subsidiary points at each of their four extremities mounted on a silver chevron).

9. Gu. on a chevron or. three crosses patonce of the first. (On a red background, three Patonce crosses--a simple cross with three 'flowery' or petal-like subsidiary points at each of its four extremities--in red on a gold chevron).

10. Gu. on a chevron or. three crosses moline of the first. (On a red background, three mill-crosses--shaped somewhat like the letter T--in red on a gold chevron).

11. Gu. two chevrons between three falcons ar. beaked and belled or. (On a red background, two silver chevrons with three falcons of silver with gold beaks, legs and bells placed at the sides and apex of the group of two chevrons).

12. Az. a chevron between three annulets or., overall, on a fesse of the second, as many martlets gu. (On a blue background, a gold chevron with three gold plates or circles arranged at the apex and sides, and superimposed on the chevron, a horizontal band in gold with three red martlets--a small symbolic representation of a martin).

While the Irish Hadley arms are generally somewhat less ancient than--although symbolically resembling--those of the English family, some or most of them had been used in Ireland since the mid-or-early 1500s. Their description follow (see drawings, Page 116):

13. Gu. three round buckles ar. tongues fesseways. (On a red background, three silver buckles drawn just above the mid-line of the shield with the buckles pointing to the mid-line).

14. Gu. three round buckles tongues to chief ar. (On a red background, three silver buckles drawn at mid-line of the shield with the buckles pointing to the upper part of the shield).

15. Gu. three round buckles, tongues sinister or. (On a red background, three silver buckles drawn at mid-line with the tongues pointed to the right).

16. Gu. three square buckles ar. tongues dexter or. (On a red background, three silver square buckles with the gold tongues pointed to the left).

17. Gu. three round buckles ar. (On a red background, three silver buckles arranged in a circle near mid-line).

18. Gu. three round buckles ar. two and one. (On a red background, two silver buckles above mid-line and one below mid-line).

Symbolically, it is said, the circles, plates and buckles used in the English and Irish arms of the Hadleys all refer to steadfastness; the buckles heraldically are related to the bells of the falcons (which were attached by leather bands with buckles), the falcons and the martlets meant bravery; the chevron usually meant its bearer had or had come from a house, the chevron being taken from the barge-board of a gable. The fesse or horizontal band usually was a token of some accomplishment subsequent to the first bearing of arms, particularly if superimposed on the other symbols or bearings.

Heraldry as an art is sufficiently imprecise for any heraldic artist, with perfect license, to translate the Norman-English descriptions of coats-of-arms almost any way his imagination dictates. Thus any Hadley who wants to have his family's arms drawn from any of the known descriptions need not worry because the result might vary from the arms of his ancestors--each artist who emblazoned them for his ancestors did them differently, too.

Further, he or she has the official word of H. M. College of Heralds that all who can deduce descent from an arms-bearing ancestor has the right by inheritance to carry such arms.

("Deduce" is a very powerful verb). Since all of the 18 arms described are those of Hadleys, and since at least all of the Hadleys of Simon's descent are related and Simon was of the English as well as Irish family descent, each Hadley can take his choice.

Indeed, each always has. Under all circumstances and in all times and places, as free folk, they have ever done and ever will do so.

The Hadleys of Hendricks County, Indiana

APPENDICES

Hadley Ancestry in charted form

Most of the charts in this section relate to the ancestry and descent of Jeremiah Hadley. Descendants of his brothers or cousins, many of whom also came to Hendricks County, can adapt them to their own family use by 'pruning off' and 'grafting on' appropriate data at appropriate points.

Editor's Note: Genealogical charts which show or purport to show descent from before 550 A.D. are subject to many qualifications. Such limitations are specified in notes accompanying the charts. At the same time, within their limitations, they can be accepted generally as trustworthy. They have been carefully transcribed from documents compiled by careful and honest people who were or are either professionals or gifted amateurs in genealogical research.

TABLE NO. I

Hadley Lines of Descent From the Plantagenets, DeVeres, Hungerfords, Courtenays
and Other Noble English Families, through Philipia Audley
(Sources: XIV, XVII, XXVI, and Others)

William I, Duke of Normandy, b. 1027- d. 1087, was the 'natural' son of Duke Robert and Herleva (or Arlette), daughter of a tanner on Robert's estate a. William's succession to the duchy was confirmed in 1035 by King Henry I of France who made him a knight. The duchy was created in 911 when the Viking Rollo (Hrolf)--son of Rognwold, Jarl of More in Norway--took suzerainty of the lands at the mouth of the Seine from Charles III,

last of the West Frankish Carolingian Kings. In return he promised to bar other Norsemen from raiding up the Seine to cities even beyond Paris. Rechristened Robert in 912, he married Lady Poppa who was daughter of Pepin de Senlis, Count of Berengaria, Bayeaux and Valois. William's father Robert's half-sister, Emma was married to Ethelred, who reigned in England 978-1018. Edward, their son, and William were cousins.

THE DESCENT OF WILLIAM

1. William I, who reigned in England 1066-1087, in 1053 married Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders; Matilda was a fourth-generation descendant of Aelfryth, daughter of Alfred the Great who reigned 871-899;

2. King Henry I, who reigned 1100-1135, married Edith (who took the name Maude or Matilda), daughter of Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland 1059-1093, and of Queen Margaret who was sister of Edgar Aetheling (959-975) and granddaughter of Edmund (Ironsides);

3. Matilda, Henry's daughter and widow of Emperor Henry V, Salian-Franconian King of Germany, married in 1120 Geoffrey Plantagenet who was Count of Anjou, Maine and Touraine and son of Fulk; Geoffrey reconquered Normandy from the Capetian King of France, Louis VI, in 1135;

THE DEVERE-COURTENAY LINE

Alberic deVere, Count Aubrey Sanglier, Count deGlissner-Guennes, one of the leaders of his cousin William's conquest of England in 1066 and a descendant of Hugh Capet, Egbert of England, Charlemagne and other early European kings, m. Beatrix deGhant, daughter of Henry, Castellan of Bourbourg, and of Countess Sybilla of Grenies;

Count Aubrey deVere, d. 1140, m. Alice deClare, sister of Richard Fitzgilbert b/ 1st Earl of Hartford;

Sir Aubrey deVere, 1120-1194, m. Lucia, daughter of Henry deEssex (William Bacon);

Robert deVere, b/ Earl of Oxford d. 1221;

Robert deVere, Earl of Oxford, m. Alice, daughter of Gilbert deSandford;

TABLE NO. 1 (Continued)

4. Henry II, who reigned 1154-1189, married in 1153 Eleanor of Aquitaine; her dowry included the French duchies of Aquitaine, Gascony and Poitou;
5. King John, who reigned 1199-1216, married Isabella of Angouleme who was daughter of Aymore, Earl of Gloucester;
6. Henry III, who reigned 1216-1272, married Eleanor of Provence;
7. Edward I, r. 1272-1307, m. Eleanor of Castile, daughter of Alfonso X, King of Leon and Castile 1252-1284;
8. Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet m. Humphrey Bohun, Lord High Constable of England;

THE HUNGERFORD LINE

Sir Walter deHungerford, of Hungerford, Wiltshire;

Sir Thomas de Hunderford, d. 1397, Speaker of House of Commons, m. Joan Hussey, b. 1378, daughter of Sir Edmund Hussey;

Lord Walter Hungerford, d. 1449, m. 1402 Catherine Peveril, daughter of Sir Thomas Peverill of Parke Hammtethy Penhald of Cornwall and of Margaret Courtney who was daughter of Thomas Courtney of Southpole;

Alphonso deVere;

John deVere m. Maude, daughter of Bartholomew, Baron deBadelamere;

Isabella deVere m. John, 4th Baron deCourtenay;

Sir Hugh deCourtenay, 5th Baron C. and 3d Baron of Oxford, m. Eleanor, daughter of Hugh deSpenser;

Sir Hugh deCourtenay, d. 1340, m. 1292 Agnes, daughter of Sir John St. John, and sister of St. John of Basing;

THE HOUSE OF HADLEY

9. Margaret de Bohun m. Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon;

10. Lord Hugh deCourtenay m. Elizabeth daughter of Lord Torbrian;

11. Lord Phillip de Courtenay m. Ann Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Wake;

12. John deCourtenay;

William deHatlege, probable first named ancestor of the subject family, was of the Manor of Hatlege, Shropshire, listed in the Domesday survey of 1086. He m. Seburga, 'natural' daughter of Hamo Peverel a/. They had three sons, one of whom, Alan de Hadley, had a daughter Cecily who m. Roger Corbet who inherited lands in Quatt in Shropshire through her in 1305. Another, Ralph, owned land in Ireland as early as 1276. William-Seburga founded Wombridge priory around 1250;

Sir John Hadeley, probable but not proven descendant of William deHatlege, was Lord Mayor of London and member of Parliament for several terms in the years 1350-1400;

TABLE NO. I (Continued)

13. Sir Phillip Courtenay m. Elizabeth Hungerford;
14. Lady Elizabeth Courtenay m. Sir Humphrey Audley
 (Abdithley).

Alexander Hadley of London, b. 1375, probable but not proven son or nephew of Sir John's, m. in 1400 Lady Alice Durborough, scion and heiress of the noble and wealthy Fitzurse family, to found the Hadley family in Somerset, principally at Hadley-Willeteon Manor. Alexander is the first fully documented patrilineal ancestor of the subject family.

John Hadley of Hadley-Willeteon Manor m. Joan Stawel, daughter of Sir Richard Stawel;

15. Lady Philipa Audley was married to Richard Hadley;
16. James Hadley m. Friedeswide Matthew, daughter of Charles of Glamorgan;
17. James Hadley II, Gentleman, m. Lady Jane Roswell of Perthshire, Scoriald;
18. Simon Hadley m. Katherine Talbott of Dublin;
19. Simon Hadley II, 2/ m. Ruth Keran of Dublin;
20. Joshua Hadley d/ m. Patience Brown, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Royal) Brown of New Garden, Pennsylvania;
21. Joshua Hadley II, e/ m. Ruth Hadley Lindley, daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Hadley) Lindley of Guilford County, N.C.;
22. Jeremiah Hadley f/ m. Mary Hornaday, daughter of Christopher Hornaday of Chatham County, N.C.;

23. Jonathan Hadley g/, 1802-1842, 23. John Hadley 1804-1863, son of h/
 m. 1823 Ara Carter h/; Jeremiah-Mary, m. 1824 Edith Carter h/
23. Elias Hadley 1809-1884, son of
 Jeremiah-Mary, m. 1830 Lucinda Carter h

TABLE NO. I (Continued)

<u>24.</u> Harlan Hadley <u>i/</u> , 1802-1901 m. 1st Rebecca Ousler in 1852;	<u>24.</u> Jeremiah Hadley <u>g/</u> , went west in 1855 and married;	<u>24.</u> David Hadley <u>s/</u> 1847-1938 m. Ann Caseley;
<u>25.</u> George W. Hadley <u>j/</u> d. 1914, m. <u>_____</u> Reed;	<u>25.</u> John, Tobias, Henry, James;	<u>25.</u> David Arthur Hadley b. 1880 m. 1902 Ethel Pounds;
<u>24.</u> Harlan Hadley 2d m. 1860 Mary Ross <u>k/</u> ;		<u>26.</u> Myron Clare Hadley b. 1908 m. 1938 Frances Scheitema;
<u>25.</u> William R. Hadley <u>l/</u> 1866-1897 m. Adaline Moore;		<u>27.</u> David Arthur Hadley 11 b. 1945;
<u>26.</u> Charles Joseph Hadley b. 1892 m. Loretta Martini;		
<u>24.</u> Harlan Hadley 3d m. 1877 Nancy Towles McCoun Talbott;		
<u>25.</u> Frank Brewer Hadley <u>n/</u> b. 1884 m. 1905 Cleo Ratliff;		
<u>26.</u> Harlan V. Hadley <u>o/</u> 1907 m. 1934 Wynne Nealy Welborn;		
<u>27.</u> Harlan W. Hadley <u>p/</u> b. 1940;		

FOOTNOTES:

- a. Unmarried parents, among nobility, in no way affected social status, titles or inheritances. In fact some of England's oldest and finest titles are or were borne by descendants of a bastard son or daughter of mistresses of royalty.
- b. Guarantor-witness of Magna Charta.
- c. Founder of Hadleys of Hendricks County in America.

TABLE NO. 1 (Continued)

- d. His brothers and sisters were Joseph, Simon, Deborah, Hanna, Ruth, Katherine and Ann.
- e. His brothers and sisters were Simon, Mary, Jeremiah, Joseph, Deborah, Hanna, Katherine and Lydia.
- f. His brothers and sisters were Sarah, Joshua, Thomas, William, Ruth, Mary, Jonathan, Jacob, Katherine, Joseph, John, Simon and Patience.
- g. His brothers and sisters were Ruth, who married David Carter; Elias, John.
- h. Ara, Lucinda and Edith were sisters, daughters of Mordecai and Ann (Cox) Carter, and first cousins of David, son of Samuel Carter, who married Ruth Hadley, daughter of Jeremiah.
- i. His brothers and sisters were Enos, John V., William C. and Eliza.
- j. His sisters were Mary Catherine and Rebecca Alice.
- k. Descendant of Betsy Ross.
- l. His sister was Cora, his brother Charles R.
- n. His brothers were Harlan Carter and John McCoun.
- o. His sister is Veva, who married Carroll Humes Bever. Her grandson, Scott Hadley Ware, son of Nancy (Bever) and Wayne Ware, is Brewer's greatgrandson and is of the 28th generation of the above line.
- p. His sister is Veva Valerie, his brother Hall R.
- q. Jeremiah and his listed sons may be descendants of John, son of Joshua rather than of John, son of Jeremiah.
- r. His brothers and sisters were Sophronia, Ruhamia, Hiram, Nancy, Mary, Jane, Enos, Emma, Susan, Addie, Oscar, Arthur.
- s. His sisters were Frankie and Jennie.

Hadley line of descent from pre-Christian, pre-medieval and
later royalty of Europe and England,
through Patience Brown

(Sources: VI, IX, XIV, XV, XXI and others)

Many Arabs trace their ancestry to the prophet Mohammed or earlier. Ethiopians give full credit to the Solomon-Sheba ancestry of their royal family. Confucius heads the genealogical charts of many Chinese people. Similarly, numerous European, English and American families can claim traced descent from Aeneas (Aeneas, hero of Virgil's Aeneid) and Creusa (c. 1500-1000 B.C.).

Such long-line genealogies are controversial, at least in part, with professional opinion of them ranging from "perfectly valid" to "perfectly preposterous." At some point, going back in history, the professionals agree 'long' genealogies can be quite legitimate. Where they disagree is the point at which legends firm into documentable fact.

Aeneas, son of Anchises, King of Dardanus, and of Venus (Aphrodite), married Creusa, daughter of King Priam of Troy and Hecuba (of Homer's Iliad). Here follows one way Hadleys can trace descent back to that marriage, as originally charted by Patience Brown's grandfather James Brown:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Aeneas m. Creusa | 16. Numerus Julius Caesar, (First of the Caesars) |
| 2. Ascanius | 17. Lucius Julius Caesar |
| 3. Julius | 18. Sextus Julius Caesar |
| 4. Numericius Julius Julius | 19. Sextus Julius Caesar |
| 5. Lucius Julius Julius | 20. Lucius Julius Caesar |
| 6. Caius Julius Julius | 21. Lucius Julius Caesar |
| 7. Caius Julius Julius | 22. Julia m. Antonius Creticus |
| 8. Caius Julius Julius | 23. Creticus |
| 9. Lucius Julius Julius | 24. Mark Antony m. 4th Octavia, daughter of Caius Octavius and Atia (Accia), niece of Julius. |
| 10. Lucius Julius Julius | 25. Antonia Minor m. Drusus, son of Livia Drusilla and Tiberius Claudius Nero; |
| 11. Lucius Julius Julius | 26. Nero Germanicus, d. 19 A.D., m. Agrippina, granddaughter of Augustus Caesar 63 B.C.-14 A.D., and Scribonia; |
| 12. Lucius Julius Julius | |
| 13. Lucius Julius Julius | |
| 14. Lucius Julius Libo | |
| 15. Lucius Julius Libo | |

TABLE NO. 11 Continued

27. Emperor Claudius, d. 54 A.D., m. his niece Agrippina, daughter of Drusus and Antonia;
28. Claudius Nero, Agrippina's son adopted by Claudius, m. in 53 A.D. Claudius' daughter by Messalina, Octavia;
29. Genisea m. Averagus, d. 74 A.D. son of Cunobalin Kimbelene d. 17 A.D., and descendant of Heli, King of Britons; a/
30. Marius m. Boadicea, d. 125; daughter of English warrior queen defeated by Romans a/;
31. Colius, d. 170
32. Atheldis m. Marcomir IV, King of Franks, d. 128;
33. Clodumer IV, d. 166, King of Franks;
34. Tarabert, d. 186;
35. Summo, d. 213 A.D.;
36. Hilderic of Hildeburg, d. 254;
37. King Barteberus of Clovis, d. 253;
38. Clodius III, King of Clovis, d. 298;
39. Walter, d. 306;
- 40.* Dagobert, d. 317, King of Franks;
41. Clodimer, d. 337;
42. Richimer II, d. 350, m. Hostila, d. 360;
43. King Theodomis of Franks, d. 360;
44. King Clodius V of Franks;
45. Duke Dagobert of Franks, d. 389, held office under Rome;
46. Duke Genebald of Franks, d. 419;
47. Argotta b/ m. Pharamond, Duke of East Franks;
48. Clodius Crinitus, d. 445, m. Basins, daughter of King Weldelphus of Thuringians;
49. Sigimerus I
50. Ferreolus, Duke of Moselle, Markgrave of Schelde, m. daughter of Clovis I d. 511;
51. Ausbert m. Blicheldus, daughter of Clovis I d. 511;
52. Arnaldus, Markgrave of Schelde, m. Oda of Swabia;
53. Arnolph, d. 641, Bishop of Metz, m. Dodo of Saxony;
54. Anchises (Andegisus), Markgrave of Schelde, d. 685, m. Begga, heiress of Brabant and daughter of Pepin de Landis;
55. Pepin de Heristal, d. 714, founder of Carolingian line;
56. Charles Martel, King of France, Duke of Austria, b. 690-d. 768, married Lady Botherude;
57. Pepin le Bref, 714-768, m. Bertha, daughter of Charibut, Count of Leon;
58. Charlemagne, 768-814, Emperor of the West, King of Franks, m. 3d Lady Hildegard, daughter of Childebrand, Duke of Suabia;
59. Pepin, King of Lombardy, d. 810, m. Lady Bertha, daughter of William, Count of Thoulouse;

TABLE NO. 11, Continued

60. Bernard, 810-818, King of Lombardy, m. Lady Cunegonde;
61. Pepin, Count of Perrone-Vernandois;
62. Pepin de Senlis, Count Berengarius, of Bayeau and Valois;
63. Lady Poppa m. 912 Robert (Hrolf), 1st Duke of Normandy, son of Rognwald, Jarl of More in Norway;
64. William, 2d Duke of Normandy;
65. Richard I, 3d Duke of Normandy;
66. Richard II, 4th Duke of Normandy;
67. Richard III, 5th Duke of Normandy;
68. Lady Alice, half-sister of Maude, wife of Henry I of England, m. Ranulfe, Viscount of Bayeau;
69. Ranulfe de Briqueart de Meschines, Viscount of Bayeau, made Earl Palatine of Chester 1119, m. Lady Maude, daughter of Rubard, Viscount de Auveranches, and of Lady Margaret, half-sister of William the Conqueror;
70. Ranulfe de Meschines de Gernon, 5th Earl of Chester, d. 1153, m. Lady Maude, Daughter of Robert, Earl of Gloucester and Mellent;
71. Hugh deKyvelioc, d. 1181, Earl Palatine of Chester;
72. Lady Amice, descendant both of Henry I and Alfred the Great, Married Sir Ralph Mainwaring;
73. Roger Mainwaring;
74. William Mainwaring, Baron of Over Peover;
75. William Mainwaring;
76. William Mainwaring m. Christian deBerthes;
77. William Mainwaring m. Mary, daughter of Henry Devenport in 1325;
78. William Mainwaring m. 2d Elizabeth Leycester, daughter of Nicholas Leycester;
79. Mary Mainwaring in 1440 m. John deClayton, b. 1419;
80. Thomas de Clayton;
81. Robert de Clayton m. Jane Farrington;
82. John Clayton 1499-1550, founder of Clayton Hall;
83. Thomas Clayton m. Anguis, daughter of John Thornhill of Fixby, York; d. 1585;
84. William Clayton, d. 1627, barrister of Middle Temple, m. Margaret, daughter of Jasper Cholmondeley of East Riding;
85. Thomas Clayton, heir of Clayton Hall;
86. William Clayton of Chichester, Barrister, Commissioner of the London Company for New Jersey, acting Governor of Pennsylvania 1684-85;
87. Honour Clayton m. James Brown;
88. Jeremiah Brown m. Mary Royal (Royle?) of Scotland;
89. Patience Brown, b. 1712, m. 1735 Joshua Hadley 1703-1772, son of Simon and Ruth (Keran) Hadley;
90. See Line 20, Chart I, and subsequently, c/

TABLE NO. 11, Continued

FOOTNOTES:

General--Not even the Bourbons and Habsburgs can trace descent from pre-Christian Roman royalty. in the opinion of L. G. Pine, editor of the Burke's publications on genealogy, heraldry and royal and noble history. He cites Edward Gibbon as authority. In American Origins, (Doubleday & Co., Garden City, New York, 1960) he further asserts that claims of descent from early centuries of the Christian era are doubtful except for a few royal lines and the Celtic races. While he is an authority of the highest rank, others in good standing dispute such categorical statements. He seems mostly concerned with descent through the male line, whereas the lineage above leans heavily on descent through female and partly Celtic as well as partly royal lines.

a. Kimbelene and Boadicea, commanding forces respectively of Welsh-speaking Britons in the southwest and of English-speaking Angles in the southeast, were the last of the English kinglets to fall to the Roman invasion, around 5-50 A.D.

b. Argotta was ancestress of all the Kings of France.

c. This line of descent now has at least 98 generations and quite possibly even more among untraced Hadley family branches. Of the 98th generation, for example, is Scott Hadley Ware, son of Nancy Bever Ware, daughter of Veva Hadley Bever, daughter of Frank Brewer Hadley, son of Harlan Carter Hadley, son of Jonathan, son of Jeremiah, son of Joshua, son of Joshua, son of Simon, son of Simon, son of James, son of James, etc.

*Dagobert, King of Franks, was also the father of Genebald I, whose line of descent partly paralleled that of his brother Clodimer until it rejoined it four generations latter, as follows:

41. Genebald I, d. 358, King of Franks;

42. Dagobert, d. 379;

43. Clodius, d. 389;

44. Marcomir I, d. 403, Duke of Franks;

45. Pharamond, Duke of East Franks, son of Marcomir I, married Argotta, daughter of Duke Genebald of Franks (see line 47 above).

TABLE NO. III

Hadley Descent From Irish-Scots Kings Through Philipa Audley (Sources: IX, XXVI, VI and Others)

The 'Teamrock' dynasty of Irish kings, through which many English (and Celtic-Gaelic) speaking people on both sides of the Atlantic claim descent, started with the reign in 324-384 B.C. of Aneas Tuirmeach as 81st monarch. 'Slain at Tara,' Tuirmeach sired Enna Argneach, 84th monarch, as well as Prince Fiacha Firmara who was ancestor of the Kings of Dalraide and Argyle and of the Hadleys.

This 'long line' of descent, like others of its kind, is subject to qualification; starting around 500 A.D., however, or with the reign of Neal of the Nine Hostages, 126th monarch of Ireland, when monks commenced putting the oral genealogies--passed by word-of-mouth from generation to generation as poetry and song--into writing, such genealogies are beyond question.

Neal appears in line 32 below:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Aneas Tuirmeach | 15. Eugenius |
| 2. Fiacha Firmara | 16. Edersceol, r. 115-110 B.C.
(95th monarch); |
| 3. Olioll Earon | 17. Coanaire Morgymon, r. 109-34
B.C.; |
| 4. Fearach | 18. Carby From Oor |
| 5. Forgo | 19. Daire Dorn Mor |
| 6. Maine Mor | 20. Carby Cromeheam |
| 7. Arnold (Don Adilla) | 21. Lughard Attatum |
| 8. Rathean | 22. Mogha Laimhe |
| 9. Treen | 23. Conaire, r. 123-157 A.D., 111th
monarch, m. Sarad, daughter
of Conn of the 100 Battles; |
| 10. Rosin | 24. Krauga, King of Dalraide; |
| 11. Sin | 25. Felum Lomh Foidth, King of
Dalraide; |
| 12. Deagha | 26. Eochy Forstmail, King of
Dalraide; |
| 13. Jair | |
| 14. Olioll Anglonnach | |

TABLE NO. III (Continued)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 27. Fergus Wallach, King of Dalraide; | 49. Donald VI; |
| 28. Aneast Feart; | 50. Malcolm I; |
| 29. Kochy Mun Reamkar, King of Dalraide; | 51. Kenneth III, d. 994; |
| 30. Eore; | 52. Malcolm II, d. 1033; |
| 31. Loam, last King of Dalraide _/; | 53. Beatrix; |
| 32. Princess Eorcea married Miri Readeach, son of Eogham, son of Neal of the Nine Hostages; | 54. Duncan murdered by Macbeth 1040; |
| 33. Fergus Mor MacEarca (c. 600) 1st Mercian King of Scotland; | 55. Malcolm III of Scotland, d. 1073, m. Margaret, daughter of Edmund II (Ironsides 989-1016); |
| 34. Dongardus or Donart; | 56. Maud m. Henry I (1068-1135); |
| 35. Eochaidh | 57. Matilda of Anjou m. Geoffry Plantagenet, son of Fulk, Count of Anjou, King of Jerusalem; |
| 36. Gabhran-Goranna; | 58. Henry II m. Eleanor of Aquitaine 1152. Henry b. 1133, d. 1189; |
| 37. Ardan Aedham; | 59. John Lackland d. 1243, m. Isabella of Angolene, daughter of Aymor; |
| 38. Eochaiek Eugenius IV; | 60. Henry III b. 1206, d. 1272, m. Eleanor of Provence; |
| 39. Donald-Donevald or Donnol-Breac; | 61. Edward I (r. 1272-1307) m. Queen Eleanor of Castile; |
| 40. Dongardus (Donart); | 62. Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet m. Humphry Bohun; |
| 41. Eocharth-Runnemhail; | 63. Margaret m. Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon; |
| 42. Findamus; | 64. Lord Hugh de Courtenay m. Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Tor Brian; |
| 43. Eugenius VII m. Spondana, daughter of Gardner; | 65. Lord Phillip de Courtenay m. Ann (Margaret) granddaughter of Sir Thomas Wake; |
| 44. Etfinus; | |
| 45. Achaius m. Fergucia, daughter of Hungus; | |
| 46. Alpin; | |
| 47. Kenneth II; | |
| 48. Constantine II; | |

TABLE NO. III (Continued)

66. John De Courtenay;
67. Sir Phillip Courtenay m. Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Hungerford;
68. Lady Elizabeth Courtenay m. Sir Humphrey Audley, son of Sir Adam de Abdithley;
69. Lady Phillipa Audley m. Richard Hadley, son of Alexander and Alice (Lady Durborough) Hadley of Willeton-Hadley Manor, Somerset;
70. e.s. see Line 16 and subsequently, Chart I.

TABLE NO. IV

Hadley Descent Through the Anglo-Saxon (Alfredian) Kings (Sources: L. G. Pine, IX, XXI, and others)

With the withdrawal of the Roman legions from England, between 400-450 and with the tide of the Germanic Jute, Angle and Saxon invasions and settlements and consequent change in the racial base of the population, seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were in being c. 550. They were Essex, Wessex, Sussex (mainly Saxon), Kent (Jutes), East Anglia, Mercia and Northumberland (Angles).

By around 600, Ethelbert (No. 26 below) of Kent was the principal ruler of these seven kingdoms but 35 years later the land had reverted to divided rule and it remained disorganized until c. 800 when Egbert (No. 28) of Wessex reconquered Mercia, reigned over Northumberland and commanded allegiance of the remaining kinglets.

Alfred the Great, almost overwhelmed c. 900 by the Vikings who became supreme in the North, ruled Southern England from London, and from this stronghold his son Edward, his daughter Ethelfreda and his grandsons Ethelstan and Edgar progressively retook territory from the Danes. By c. 930 medieval England was once more a single sovereignty under Anglo-Saxon rule. It remained so until the eve of William of Normandy's conquest.

As the monks and other Roman Catholic missionaries brought the arts of reading and writing to England, starting before the year 500, they commenced to put into written form the spoken or sung genealogies of the leading families. While they could 'accept' Wodin (Odin)--No. 17 below--they felt their sovereigns deserved better than a heathen god as an early ancestor. So they prefixed or preposed the traditional narrative genealogy of Alfred's line with one lifted directly from the Old Testament, starting with Noah (Noe, No. 1 below). In some cases, the monks took the lineage back through Noah, Lamech, Methusaeh, Enoch, Jared, Mahalaleel, Cainan, Enos, Seth to Adam.

While this 'long line' of descent from Adam through Noah and Woden is part of the genealogy of Queen Elizabeth II, modern authorities grant it authenticity only from around the year 500, or about No. 22 to 24 below. From this date forward, however, it is non-controversial. Although (according to Mr. Pine) only two or possibly three families, all in England, can claim direct patrilineal descent from Alfred and his forebears, hundreds of thousands of others--including the Hadleys--can claim equally legitimate descent from England's Anglo-Saxon kings through the female line.

Here are some of the Hadley connections:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Noe; | 5. Hathia; |
| 2. Sceof; | 6. Iternon; |
| 3. Hedwig; | 7. Heremod; |
| 4. Hula; | 8. Sceldwa; |

TABLE NO. IV (Continued)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 9. Beau; | 25. Cedric, reigned 519, d. 534 A.D.; |
| 10. Tatua; | 26. Ethelbert, reigned 560-616; |
| 11. Geat; | 27. Edwin, reigned 633-686; |
| 12. Godwulf; | 28. Egbert The Great, reigned 802-839; |
| 13. Fin; | 29. Ethelwulf, d. 858, reigned 833-858, m. Judith, daughter of Charles The Bold, who was grandson of Charlemagne and King of Neustria (medieval France) 884-887 and Carolingian Emperor 881-887; |
| 14. Frutwulf; | |
| 15. Frealaf; | |
| 16. Frutwold; | |
| 17. Woden (m. Frea); | 30. Alfred the Great, 849-901, reigned 871-899; |
| 18. Baeldaega (m. Nana, daughter of Guva); | 31. Edward, reigned 899-924; |
| 19. Brand; | 32. Edmund I, reigned 940-946; |
| 20. Freawine; | 33. Edgar, reigned 959, 975; |
| 21. Wig; | 34. Aethelred the Unready, reigned 978-1016; he married Emma of Normandy,* half-sister of Robert, father of William the Conqueror; |
| 22. Gewis; | |
| 23. Eala; | 35. Edward, reigned 1042-1066; m. 1045 Aldgyth, daughter of Earl Godwin of Wessex; |
| 24. Elesa; | |

Cited by L. G. Pine in American Origins, published 1960 by Doubleday & Co., is the Elizabeth II Anglo-Saxon genealogy, as published 1953 by Everyman's Library from the Anglo Saxon-Chronical, which differs somewhat from the above:

Alfred, son of Ethelwulf, son of Egbert, son of Ealhmund, son of Eafa, son of Eoppa, son of Ingeld, son of Cenred, son of Ceolwald, son of Cealwin, son of Cynric, son of Cerdic, son of Elesa, son of Esla, son of Gewis, son of Freawine, son of Frithugar, son of Brand, son of Baeldag, son of Woden (chief god of Norse mythology), son of Frithuwald, son of Freawine, Frealaf, son of Frithuwulf, son of Finn, son of Godwulf, son of Geat, son of Taetwa, son of Beaw, son of Sceldwea, son of Heremod, son of Itermon, son of Hrathra, who was born in the Ark and who was through his father Noah 11th generation descendant of Adam.

TABLE NO. IV (Continued)

Some of the differences in the names in the two Alfredian genealogies are simply differences in spelling but others indicate the two may be separate if highly intermixed lines of descent.

Resuming the first version of the Alfredian line, in which Alfred is shown as the 30th generation from Noah:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 31. Aelfryth, daughter of Alfred,
married Baldwin The Bold,
Count of Flanders 858-879; | 34. Aethelred, son of Edgar and fourth
generation lineal descendant of
Alfred, m. Eflaed; |
| 32. Arnulf, Count of Flanders,
963-988; | 35. Edmund II (Ironsides), 989-1016
(r. 1016); |
| 33. Ealdwin IV, 988-1036; | 36. Edward, d. 1057; |
| 34. Baldwin V, r. 1036-1067, m.
Adela, daughter of Robert
(Hugh Capet), King of France; | 37. Margaret m. Malcolm III (Canmore),
King of Scotland; |
| 35. Matilda married William the
Conqueror; | 38. Maude (Edith) m. Henry I of England; |
| 36. Henry I married Maude (Edith),
daughter of Malcolm Canmore,
King of Scotland, and of
Margaret, granddaughter of
Edmund II and descendant of
Alfred; | 39. e.s., See line 2 and subsequently,
Table I. |
-

* Emma, second wife of Aethelred, secondly married Canute, King of England 1016-35, King of Scotland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden; their son, Hardacanute, reigned in England 1040-43. Emma was the wife of two Kings of England and the mother of two Kings of England.

TABLE NO. V

Hadley Descent Through Early European Rulers (Sources: IX, XXI, XXVIII)

The tables below link, by marriage, inheritance and otherwise, the one-time royal houses of Clovis (Merovingia), Pepin (Carolingia) Welf-Hohenstauffen (Bavaria-Suabia), through Charlemagne, the house of Alfred, the Dukes of Normandy, to the Hadleys:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Count Pepin of Landen, d. 640; | |
| 2. Begga m. Ansegisal, ruler of Austrasia 632-638, and son of Arnulf of Metz d. 641; | |
| 3. Pepin II of Heristal, ruler of Neustria, d. 714; | |
| 4. Charles Martelm, 641-688, ruler of Neustria-Austrasia; | 1. Childebert of Austrasia, d. 656; |
| 5. Pepin III, 747-768, King of Franks, ruler of Neustria; | 2. Childebrand, Duke of Suabia; |
| <hr/> | |
| 6. Charlemagne, 742-814, r. 768-814, Emperor of the West, m. 3d Hildegarde, daughter of Childebrand, Duke of Suabia; | |
| <hr/> | |
| 7. Louis I, Emperor, 814-840, m. Judith, Countess of Bavaria; | 4. Pepin, King of Lombardy, m. Countess Bertha of Toulouse; |
| 8. Charles II, Emperor 875-877, m. 840 Ermintrude, daughter of Duke of Orleans; | 5. King Bernard of Lombardy m. Lady Cunegonde; |
| 9. Judith m. Count Baldwin I of Flanders, 858-879; | 6. Pepin, Count of Perrone and Vermandois; |
| 10. Count Baldwin II (The Bold) 879-918, m. Aelfryth, daughter of Alfred; | 7. Pepin de Senlis, Count of Berengaria, Bayeux, Valois; |
| 11. Arnulf, Count 963-988; | 8. Lady Poppa m. Robert (Hrolf) 1st Duke of Normandy; |
| 12. Count Baldwin IV, 988-1036; | 9. William, 2nd Duke of Normandy; |
| 13. Count Baldwin V, 1036-1067, m. Adela, daughter of King Robert of France; | 10. Richard, 3rd Duke of Normandy; |
| | 11. Richard II of Normandy; |

TABLE NO. V (Continued)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 12. Emma m. Aethelred Aetheling
King of England; | |
| 13. Edmond II, 989-1016; | |
| 14. Matilda m. William I of England,
son of Robert of Normandy; | 14. Margaret m. King Malcolm III
of Scotland; |
| <hr/> | |
| 15. Henry I of England, married Maude
of Scotland; | |
| 16. e.s., See Line 2 of Table I and
subsequently. | |

TABLE NO. VI

Hadley Descent From Alfred the Great, the Dukes of Normandy, The Plantagenet Kings, and numerous distinguished families of England, Virginia and Kentucky, Through Nancy Towles McCoun Talbott Hadley.

(Sources: XIV, XVII, XXVI and Others)

1. Through 6., same as in Table No. 1.

7. Edward I, who reigned 1272-1307, married Eleanor of Castile who was daughter of Alfonso X, King of Leon and Castile 1252-1284;

8. Edward II, who reigned 1307-1327, married Isabella of France, daughter of Philip IV who reigned 1285-1314 and neice of Margaret, 2d wife of King Edward I;

8. Joan of Acre married Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford q/;

9. Edward III, who reigned 1327-1377, married Philippa Hainault, heiress of the then-independent duchy of Hainault;

9. Margaret Clare was married to Sir Hugh Audley (Aldithley) e/;

10. Margaret Audley was married to Sir Hugh Stafford;

10. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster/ Catherine Roelt, his mistress;

10. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, m. Elizabeth Burgh;

11. Joan Beaufort a/, their daughter, m. Ralph Neville;

Philippa Plantagenet m. Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March;

Elizabeth Mortimer m. Henry 'Hotspur' Percy, K.G.;

11. Margaret Stafford was married to Ralph Neville;

11. Sir Hugh Stafford m. Philippa Beauchamp;

12. Margaret Neville was married to Richard Scrope;

12. Katherine Stafford m. Michael de la Pole;

13. Margaret Scrope was married to John Bernard;

13. Philippa de la Pole m. Hugh Burnell;

14. John Bernard married Cecily Muscote;

14. Edward Burnell

12. Eleanor Neville was married to Sir Henry Percy;

15. Francis Bernard m. Alice Hazlewood;

15. Margaret Burnell m. Edmund Hungerford f/;

TABLE NO. VI (Continued)

<u>13.</u> Henry Percy married Eleanor Poinings, Lady Northumberland;	<u>16.</u> Richard Bernard m. Elizabeth Woolhouse;	<u>16.</u> John Hungerford m. Margaret Blount;
<u>14.</u> Margaret Percy was married to William, Lord Gascoigne;	<u>17.</u> Richard Bernard m. Anna Cordray;	<u>17.</u> Ann Hungerford m. Henry Burges;
<u>15.</u> Elizabeth Gascoigne was married to George, Lord Tailbois;		<u>18.</u> Joan Burgess m. John Gifford;
<u>16.</u> Ann Tailbois was married to Edward, Lord Dymoke of Scrivelsby;		<u>19.</u> Joan Gifford m. John Kingsmill;
<u>17.</u> Frances Dymoke was married to Sir Thomas Windebank;		<u>20.</u> John Kingsmill m. Constance Goring;
<u>18.</u> Mildred Windebank m. Robert Reade;		<u>21.</u> Mary Kingsmill m. Edward Goddard;
<u>19.</u> Col. George Reade m. Elizabeth Martiau <u>h/</u> ;		<u>22.</u> Bridget Goddard m. William Cordray;
<u>20.</u> Mildred Reade m. Col. Augustine Warner <u>b/</u> ;		
	<u>23.</u> Anna Cordray m. Richard Bernard;	
	<u>24.</u> Anna Bernard m. Maj. John Smith;	
	<u>25.</u> Col. John Smith m. Mary Warner;	
	<u>26.</u> Mildred Smith m. Robert Porteus;	
	<u>27.</u> Mildred Porteus m. Robert Downman;	

TABLE NO. VI (Continued)

- 28. Elizabeth Downman m. Maj. Stokeley Towles;
- 29. Raleigh D. Towles m. Fidelia Jeffries d/;
- 30. Robert P. Towles m. Harryann Roach;
- 31. Horacena Towles m. John McCoun;
- 32. Nancy McCoun m. 1st Lorenzo Dow Talbott;
- 33. Emma Talbott m. Oscar Hadley;
- 34. Vivian, Nancy, Chester;

- 32. Nancy Mc. Talbott m. 2d Harlan Carter Hadley and subsequently, same as Line 24, Table I;

FOOTNOTES:

- a. Unmarried parents in no way affected titles, inheritances, marriage prospects or social status.
- b. Their daughter Mildred married Laurence Washington and they were grandparents of George Washington.
- c. Son of Capt. John Smith of Jamestown.
- d. Fidelia Belfield Chinn Jeffries was granddaughter of Raleigh and Esther (Ball) Chinn. Esther's half-sister, Mary Ball, and Augustine Washington were George's parents.
- e. The Audleys entered the Hadley line before c. 1500, when Lady Philipa Audley married Richard Hadley, son of Alexander and Alice (Lady Durborough), lineal ancestor of the subject family.
- f. Note Hungerfords also in Table I.
- g. Guarantor-witness of Magna Charta.
- h. Through her father, descendants can claim membership in the Huguenot societies.

TABLE NO. VII

Hadley Relationships With George Washington, Through Nancy McCoun and Her Notable First Family of Virginia Ancestors (Sources: VI, XXVI)

Nancy Towles McCoun Talbott Hadley's numerous descendants are kin to George Washington, both through his father's line and his mother's line, in about the same degree and through some of the same ancestors, as Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, and Queen Elizabeth II, as follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. John Washington, of
Warton, Lancastshire; | 1. William Ball of
Epping Forest; |
| 2. Lawrence Washington,
m. Anne Pargiter; | 2. Robert Ball; |
| 3. Robert Washington,
m. Elizabeth Light; | 3. William Ball; |
| 4. Lawrence Washington
m. Margaret Butler; | 4. John Ball
m. Alice Haynes; |
| 5. Rev. Lawrence W. Washington
m. Amphilles Twilden; | 5. William Ball; |
| 6. Col. John Washington
m. Ann Pope; | 6. Col. William Ball
m. Hannah Atheroid; |
| 7. Laurence Washington
m. Mildred Warner; <u>a/</u> | 7. Col. Joseph Ball
m. Mary Montague; |
| <hr/> | |
| 8. Augustine Washington married | Mary Ball <u>b/</u> |
| <hr/> | |
| 9. George Washington | |

FOOTNOTES:

- a. She was sister of Mary Warner who married John Smith of Purton; Mary and Mildred were daughters of Col. Augustine Warner, son of Col. Augustine Warner. Their mother was Mildred Reade, daughter of Col. George and Elizabeth (Martiau) Reade, all of whom are found in Lines 18-25, Table VI.
- b. Mary was half-sister of Esther Ball; (Joseph Ball ≠ Mary Montague = Mary, and Joseph Ball ≠ Elizabeth Romney, daughter of William Romney of London = Esther); Esther m. Raleigh Chinn; their son Thomas m. Sarah Mitchell; whose son Robert m. Elizabeth Bellfield, daughter of Thomas Wright and Mary (Merryweather) Bellfield; Robert-Elizabeth's daughter Elizabeth m. Robert Jeffries whose daughter Fidelia Bellfield Chinn Jeffries m. Raleigh Downman Towles, found on Line 29, Table VI.

TABLE NO. VIII

Bacon-Meriwether Relationships of the Hadleys Through the
Ancestors of Nancy Towles McCoun Talbott Hadley
(Sources: VI, XXVI)

1. Sir Nicholas Bacon, a/ Lord Keeper of The Seal 1558-1603, m. in 1573 Ann, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke;
2. Ann Bacon m. Henry Woodhouse of Waxham;
3. Henry Woodhouse II, Governor of Bermuda, m. Frances, daughter of Sir Robert Penbrookshire;
4. Captain Henry Woodhouse, d. 1655;
5. Edith Woodhouse married Nicholas Meriwether, 1632-78, Justice of Surry County, Virginia, 1672 b/;
6. Francis Meriwether m. Mary Bathurst; Frances, d. 1713;
7. Mary Meriwether m. Thomas Wright Bellfield;
8. John Bellfield;
9. Elizabeth Bellfield m. Robert Chinn;
10. Eliza Chinn m. Robert Jeffries;
11. Fidelia Bellfield Chinn m. Robert Downman Towles;
12. See Line 29, e.s., Table VI.

FOOTNOTES:

- a. Sir Nicholas was fourth generation lineal descendant of Edmond, Barron Bacon of Dunkstone; Edmond was son of John Bacon and of Margaret Thorpe, who was daughter of John, son of William, son of Sir William Thorpe and of the daughter of Sir Roger Bacon, the great scientist, who d. 1292.
- b. Nicholas, a native of Wales, was the second owner of 'Island House' on Jamestown Island, which was built by Nathaniel Bacon. A large holder of 'original patent' Virginia land, he was the founder of a large and famous F.F.V. family. (Meriwether, which is the way the name appears in most American histories, is also sometimes spelled Merryweather, Meryweder, Mulweder, Merymouth, etc.).

The Hadleys of Hendricks County, Indiana

INDEX OF HADLEYS

- Abner 19, 21
Ada Marie 38
Ada Maxine 19
Addie 37
Addison 20
Alexander 11, 87, 88, 94, 95
Alice Joyce 39
Almond 49
Alonzo E. 33
Ann (Anne) 13, 36, 49, 77, 79, 87, 95
Arthur 18, 20, 24, 37, 48, 87
Arthur Twining 95

Benjamin 73
Benjamin H. 31
Blanche 34
Brewer 26
Brooks T. 20

Carden I 24
Carden II 24
Cassius Clay 17, 21, 26, 28, 34
Catherine (Katherine) 77, 80, 82
Charles J. 31
Charles L. 38
Charles Ross 29, 30, 31
Charles R., Jr. 31
Charles W. 26
Chester 20, 24, 27, 47
Christopher 87
Clara Belle 26, 28
Claude 38
Clyde M. 34
Cora Hannah 21, 30

David 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, 37
David A. 24
David A. II 24

David F. 37, 39, 47
David W. 24
Deborah 77, 78, 80, 82
Delbert 65
Dorinda 49
Dorothy 31

Edgar S. 34
Edmund Richard 19
Effie 37
Elias 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 23, 24, 37
Ellen 17
Eliza 25, 33, 34
Eliza Ellen 26
Elizabeth 73, 78, 82, 95, 101, 107
Emerald 19, 98
Emma 37, 47
Emmy 78
Enos 17, 18, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 37, 45, 59
Enos C. 26
Enos W. 26, 28
Esther 49
Etta 33
Ethel 26
Eva F. 28

Floyd C. 19
Frank 21
Frank Brewer 14, 16, 17, 20, 31, 32
Frank V. 33
Fred D. 19, 20

George 95
George W. 28
George William 17, 19, 20
Gertrude Louise 38, 39
Giles 100
Gladys 34

Gladys Elaine 38
Gladys Ellen 38

Hall Ross 24, 32
Hannah 77, 78, 80, 82
Harlan (Harlen, Harlin) 15, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 102
Harlan C. 21, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32
Harlan V. 20, 21, 24, 32
Harlan W. 24, 32
Harold 19
Harriett 20
Harry 33
Harry F. 17, 34
Helen 31, 32, 49
Henry 17, 50, 95
Henry K. 27, 95
Herbert S. 34, 50
Herschel Abner 19
Hiram 20, 24, 34, 37, 47, 99
Hiram E. 34
Hiram I. 38
Homer 20
Horace 21, 26, 27
Hugh H. 35, 36

Jacob 66, 81
James 39, 49, 50, 101
James I 11, 31, 71, 87, 89, 95
James II 11, 31, 87, 95
James E. 21, 26, 27
James G. 24, 37, 39
James T. 19, 99, 107
Jane 36, 37, 45, 59, 73, 79
Janet Ann 39
Jehieu 16
Jehu 99
Jeremiah 1, 2, 3, etc.
Jeremiah W. 49

Jessie 27, 79
Jewel 19
Job 17
John 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 49, 60, 73, 78, 79, 81, 87, 88, 90, 95, 101
John McCoun 31, 32
John Milton 50
John Thomas 19
John Vestal 17, 18, 21, 25, 34, 35, 36
Jonathan 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 34, 35, 56, 58, 60, 81
Jonathan T. 101
Joseph 3, 34, 65, 66, 77, 78, 80, 82
Joshua 16, 19, 20, 21, 34, 65, 66, 79, 81, 82
Joshua B. 19, 21
Joshua I 2, 19, 20, 21, 23, 31, 50, 61, 62, 63, 77, 79
Joshua II 2, 19, 20, 23, 31, 34, 50, 56, 63, 65, 79
Kate Blanche 35
Katherine 34, 77
Kingston Goddard 23
Laura 36
Lester B. 28
Levi E. 50
Lily Sue 19
Lola 33
Lucinda 37, 39
Lydia 20, 65, 80
Lyle 23
Margaret 87
Mary 25, 33, 34, 37, 40, 66, 79, 80, 81, 82, 95
Mary Ann 49
Mary B. 17
Mary Beryl 38
Mary Catherine 29
Milford 17, 19, 20
Milton Robert 24, 38
Mordecai 49
Minerva 49
Minerva L. 50
Myron Clare 24
Myron Henry 19
Nancy 25, 33, 34, 47
Nancy J. 49
Nancy M. 37, 39
Nathan 20
Nicholas T. 17
Noah 34
Oliver 37, 38
Opal 98
Orpah 59
Orris D. 33
Oscar 17, 20, 24, 34, 37, 47
Oscar E. 17, 46
Oscar V. 47
Patience 79, 81
Pearl 17, 19, 98
Peter B. 46
Rachel 87
Ralph 84
Rebecca Alice 29, 30
Richard 11, 34, 87, 89, 95
Robert 24, 26, 39, 100
Robert A. 24
Robert B. 24
Robert E. 46
Robert L. 66
Robert M. 24, 37, 38
Robert S. 28
Rolena 20
Rosanna 26
Ruhamia 49
Ruth 2, 13, 23, 25, 49, 60, 61, 78, 79, 81, 82
Ruth Ann 49
Samuel 28, 82
Sarah 26, 61, 81, 82, 85
Simon I 3, 7, 8, 24, 31, 71, 72
Simon II 1, 3, 7, 8, 31, 34, 61, 65, 71, 72, 73, 77, 85
Simon T. 16
Simon 16, 77, 78, 79, 82, 98
Stella 33
Steven R. 24, 38
Susan 26, 37, 39, 47
Telitha 49
Thelma Jean 38
Thomas 2, 61, 79, 81, 87
Thomas F. 16
Thomas T. 2, 19
Tobias Julian 50
Una 33
Uriah 59
Veva 32, 33
Veva Valerie 32
Vivian 47
Wallace 23, 73
Walter #. 17, 18, 20, 24, 48
Walter F. 33
Walter G. 19, 35, 36
Watson 49
Wendell Wiley 19
William 30, 81, 87, 101
William Carter 18, 33, 34
William George 34
William J. 19
William Ross 31
Wilma B. 33
Zimri 50

INDEX OF SURNAMES OF HADLEY RELATIVES AND THEIR KIN

Adair 37	Bryan 48	de Lacie 11
Aeneas 10, 25	Buchanan 35, 95, 99	d' Oyley 95
Alexander 47, 48	Buckshetsky 43	de Vere 11, 88
Alfred The Great 11, 90	Burdick 38	Denney 46
Allen 50	Caesar 1, 25, 90	Dickey 50, 80, 109
Almond 50	Cameron 38	Dixon 78, 81, 97
Anchises 10	Campbell 7, 15, 103	Dodge 31
Aphrodite 10	Carter 2, 13, 23, 25, 37, 49, 58, 59, 60, 95, 97, 98, 101, 109, 110	Donley 43
Arnold 39	Caseley 35	Downman 103, 104
Ashford 30	Cashat 34	Duncan 11, 89
Atkinson 97	Cassat 80	Durborough 11, 87, 88, 94
Audley 87, 88, 89	Chamness 81	Durferre 47
Babbitt 99	Chapin 38	Dutton 90
Badlesmere 90	Chinn 103	Eaton 38, 47
Bales 98	Chalmondeley 90	Edgar 99
Ball 104	Christ 1, 3, 48	Edmonson 19
Ballard 50	Christie 36	Edwards 81
Barnhill 29	Churchill 70	Eickhoff 48
Barner 97	Clark (Clarke) 26, 27, 66, 81, 100	Elliott 43
Beasley 35	Clayton 79, 89	Evans 49
Beech 35	Closner 26	Everett 32
Begeman 100	Colefield 104	Evers 36
Beiser 40, 42	Coleman 102, 105	Farmer 48
Belfield 103	Collier 26, 50	Ferree 33
Bergman 30	Comer 36, 95	Figgins 40
Berlin 30	Connaroe 40	Finch 32, 105, 106
Bever 32, 95	Cook (Cooke) 46, 78	Finlay 41
Bickett 41	Courtenay (Courtney) 87	Flanders 105
Biddle 79	Courtway 46	Fleece 19
Binford 48	Cox 2, 15, 37, 47, 50, 78, 95, 97, 101	Foote 79
Blackborne 78	Creusa 10	Foss 46
Blair 100	Cromwell 74, 84	Foster 35
Bochel-Richard 107	Curle 78, 81, 109	Fox 8, 17
Bohun 87, 88, 89	Cutshaw 47	Foxworthy 45
Bowman 42	Dardanus 10	Frank 15
Bradley 31, 32	Darnell 26, 105	Fredd 61
Bramble 43	Davis 30	Fronk 105
Braxton 66	de Clare 11	Frye 46
Briggs 49	de Courtenay 87, 88	Fuller 29
Bringle 19	de Bohun 87	Garriott 39
Brown (Browne) 2, 3, 11, 19, 34, 46, 50, 62, 64, 73, 79, 89, 95, 100, 109	de Hadley 4	Garrison 103
Bruen 30		Gay 20
Brummer 40		Gerber 42, 43
Brundle 35		Gibbs 27
		Gilbert 48

Goode 28	Hutton 72	Manker 40
Gossett 28	Hylton 33	March 42
Graham 27		Maris 39
Green (Greene) 39,	Jaggers 46	Marshall 61, 79
40, 45, 47	Jay 106	Marguat 106
Gregg 78	Jeffries 103	Martin 37, 47, 48, 99,
Gregory 45	Jessup 38	104
Gunn 38, 50	Jones 19, 47, 103	Martini 31
Guthrie 66	Johnson 45, 47, 48,	Masselink 36
	73, 80, 108	Mattews 11
Hagen 35	Jordan (Foster-) 35	McAree 108
Hamilton 103	Julus 10	McCoun 11, 28, 31, 47,
Hance 43	Junod 37	89, 95, 102, 103, 104,
Hanes 35		105, 106
Hanlon 43	Kane 43	McCoy 34
Hanna 20, 31, 39, 100	Keith 38	McKenzie 46
Hardin 40, 41, 43	Kellum 98	McLain 108
Harding 49	Kent 49	McLeese 99
Harlan 60, 97, 98,	Keran 2	McLeod 35
101	Kern 48, 72	McVey 105, 108
Harrison 16, 43, 105,	Kersey 101	Melville 46
Harvey 80, 81, 101,	Kiernan 73	Merton 78
102	Kreigh 36	Meyer 30
Hay 41	Kurtz 27	Miller 8, 73, 109
Hayes 19		Moberly 105
Hecuba 10	LaForge 32	Montgomery 103
Herbert 95	Landess 34	Mooney 39
Henry 45	Law 108	Moore 40
Herod 49	Lawson 27	Morey 35
Herr 41	Larsen 108	Morgan 45
Hialt 81	Larsh 28	Morreb 107
Higgins 31	Layfield 43	Mull 48
Hilton 39	Leaming 37	Mullen 41
Hill 35	Ledwell 42	Murgittroyd 48
Hinshaw (Henshaw) 20,	Lee 3	Myers 28
81	Lewis 46	
Hitt 36	Lightfoot 103	Nealy 32
Hodson 98	Lindley 2, 3, 7, 19,	Nein 41
Holaday (Halliday,	20, 34, 63, 64, 66,	Nelson 45
Holliday) 34, 66, 80	67, 72, 74, 78, 80,	Newlin 3, 20, 72, 74,
Hollingsworth 17, 26,	95, 109	80, 81, 98
27, 95, 101, 108	Littler 80, 109	Nutley 36
Hornaday 2, 4, 7, 13,	Logston 26	
15, 24, 25, 30, 39, 35,	Lohmann 39	Obenchain 32, 105,
49, 63, 81, 95, 99,	Long 20, 81, 109	106
100, 101, 102	Luttrell 87	O'Brien 107, 108
Howell 78, 109	Lynch 46	Ortman 42
Humes 32		Osborne 19, 80
Hungerford 87	Macbeth 11	Ousler 25, 28
Hunt 19, 98, 101	Malcom 41, 89, 90	Owens 107
Hunter 27	Malsbary 37, 38, 97	
Huron 28	Manchester 36	

Palmer 27	Schedler 30	Treadway 43
Parke 78, 87	Scheitema 45	Trent 33
Parker 99	Schleeman 35	Truster 40, 42, 43, 44
Patterson 39	Schluzmus 42	Tuirmeach 11, 25, 39
Paul 30	Schultz 26	
Penn 74, 97	Schwatka 43	Vandever 107
Perkins 105	Sears 49	vanVactor (van der
Peverell (Peverill)	Service 34	Vechten) 32, 97, 106,
87, 88	Sexson 48	107
Pickett (Picard,	Shannon 30	Vasbinder 26
Picat, Piggett,	Sheid 42	Vaughan 47
Piggott) 80, 81	Shirley 105	Vawter 29, 30, 97
Pike 38	Shuck 43	Venus 10
Plantagenet 86, 87,	Sherfey 31	Vergil 10
88, 89, 90	Sherman 37	Vestal 60, 98
Plummer 47	Shipman 48	Vial 48
Porteus 104	Silverthorne 36	Vickrey 28
Pounds 45	Simmons 42	
Powel 46	Sims 39	Waemath 42
Priam 10	Sines 28	Walbrink 49
Pursell 108	Sites 43	Walker 103
	Slaughter 102, 105	Walley 97
Ragan 19	Smith 26, 27, 28, 31,	Walter 85
Ragland 99	33, 98, 103, 104	Walters 19
Rainey 46	Snoddy 45	Ward 45
Ramsdell 42	Spahs 108	Ware 33
Ratliff 32, 97, 106,	Spencer (Dispenser)	Warner 104
107, 109	90	Washington 3, 104
Ray 39	Stanfield 78	Waterman 26
Reade 104	Starr 72	Weaver 26, 27
Recksieck 32	Stavel 87	Weer 47
Reed 28, 29	Stiffy 108	Wegener 38
Richardson 19, 29,	Stiles 99	Weiss 35
99, 107	Stokeley 103	Wells 99
Reinhart 39	Storr 29	Whilden 43
Rigley 73	Sturdevant 35	White (Whyte) 73
Roach 48, 107	Swanstrum 37	Wiley 19
Robb 29		Wilson 41
Robbins 19	Talbot 7, 28, 47,	Winkle 42
Romney 105	71, 97, 101, 102, 108	Winkler 43
Ross 28, 30, 41	Tansey 100	Wirsing 42
Roswell 87, 89	Taylor 45, 105	Wonnell 41
Royal (Royle) 79	Thacker 38	Woodhouse 104
Rowland 61, 62, 72,	Thiery 48	Woody 81
79	Thompson 19, 29, 61,	Wright 65, 107
Rutledge 72	78, 79, 81	Wyer 27, 47
	Thornberg 20	
St. John 90	Thorpe 104	York 47
Sampson 100	Tilford 103	Young 26, 38
Sanders 50	Tinder 107, 108	
Sanderson 36, 46	Towles 28, 95, 102,	
Scearce 105	107, 108	

AFTER-WORD From The Authors

Now that this genealogical history is completed, at least for this edition, the authors can make a quick appraisal of what's good and what's bad about it. Frankly, they find a bit of each.

Their hope is that informed family readers will point out the errors, supply the missing links, and cure the contradictions so that a more nearly perfect second edition may be produced.

They are aware that good writing is the product of talent, energy, and truth.

As to talent, none of the authors is a professional historian although one is experienced amateur genealogist and another is a professional writer.

As to energy, they have surely expended more than shows in their results.

As to truth, they have used sources which they believed to be accurate. Where reason to doubt authenticity was apparent to them, they have so indicated.

In general, to quote a line from an old masthead of The Hendricks County Republican, on which one of the authors obtained his early training, "we tell it to you as twas told to us."

Realistically, the authors also must acknowledge a truism coined by an early anonymous commentator: To borrow from one book is plagiarism, to borrow from many is research. This book does indeed borrow heavily from earlier publications. But also it contains the results of a great deal of original research of a tedious sort aimed (as was said in the Foreword) at expanding the limits of previously existing knowledge of Hadley genealogy and history.

